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ABE URGES CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN, GULF PEACE

OW270019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Wednesday called for a ban on chemical weapons and the safety of commercial shipping to help bring about "a just and honorable solution" to the Iran-Iraq war. Abe, saying creation of a climate of peace is his and Japan's key diplomatic objective, told the 39th United Nations General Assembly session he is executing a "creative diplomacy" to bring peace and prosperity to Asia and the world. In a speech prepared for delivery before the U.N. session, the foreign minister said Japan would continue to work toward disarmament, the easing of tensions, and a revitalization of developing countries through economic exchanges.

While hailing Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's initiative in June to halt attacks on civilian targets by both Iran and Iraq, Abe expressed regret at recent assaults on commercial facilities of both countries. The Japanese foreign minister called on the warring countries to ban the use of chemical weapons and guarantee the freedom and safety of navigation in the Gulf region. These two steps would help "create the climate for a just and honorable solution" to the conflict, which is now entering its fifth year, Abe told the U.N. General Assembly session.

He also said in his speech that the Tokyo government has proposed a three-point Kampuchean peace plan on the basis of support for "a comprehensive political solution" to the Kampuchean problem caused by the invasion by Vietnam of its neighboring country. Japan also supports the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations "as a step toward the unification process on the Korean peninsula," Foreign Minister Abe said. Japan gave official backing to the South Korean proposal during President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Tokyo earlier this month.

Abe told delegates to the assembly the Soviet Union has refused to discuss "the unresolved northern territory problem" stemming from the occupation of four northern islands off Hokkaido in northern Japan. "We deeply regret the installation and strengthening of (Soviet) military power in our northern territories," he added. Abe met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the Soviet mission Tuesday in an unusually friendly atmosphere, Japanese officials said. But they said Gromyko declined to accept a Japanese invitation to visit Tokyo for talks on territorial and outstanding issues between the two countries.

Abe suggested in his U.N. speech that the disarmament conference next year take up the step-by-step nuclear test ban proposal which he put forth during the last disarmament conference in Geneva in June. The Japanese leader said the coming year will provide U.N. members with "a very timely opportunity" to start serious discussions about ways to revitalize the world body, due to become 40 years old in 1985. Noting more than 150 million Africans are suffering from malnutrition and are on the verge of starvation, Abe said Japan is extending more than 100 million dollars in food aid to Africa this year and has designated a one-month period beginning Friday as "African Month," in the hope of better understanding in Japan of the African continent. The foreign minister will himself be hosting a "starvation lunch" program at the Japan Club Thursday in an effort to encourage aid to starving Africans.

On economic issues, Abe warned against the danger of the debt problems faced by many developing countries, and called on other countries to join Japan in rolling back protectionism and maintaining and strengthening the free trade structure.

He also said Japan has been promoting since last November preparations for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations for expansion of world trade. Abe added member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are supporting his proposal to promote development of "human resources" as part of economic and technological cooperation in the Pacific region.

ABE ON USE OF DEFENSE FORCES PEACEKEEPING ROLE

OW270147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York. Sept. 26 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe denied Wednesday that Japanese Defense Forces would be used for overseas peacekeeping missions. Abe, on New York to attend the U.S. General Assembly session, made the comment in response to reports from Tokyo that the Foreign Ministry was prepared to consider the possibility. "We have no thought of dispatching Self-Defense Forces [SDF] overseas," Abe told a news conference after addressing the U.N. session.

The foreign minister said, however, Japan will continue to support U.N. peacekeeping missions through financial aid and dispatch of non-military personnel. Japan's domestic laws forbid the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces, as the Japanese Armed Forces are called, for overseas missions. Abe also made it clear that the government has no plan to change the law.

The controversy emerged earlier this month when a private advisory panel to the U.S. President and Japanese prime minister suggested that Japan should consider playing a role in U.N. peacekeeping missions. Reacting to the panel's suggestion, a unnamed senior Foreign Ministry official said last Tuesday that the government would study the possibility of revising self-defense laws to enable the SDF to take part in peacekeeping missions under the U.N. flag.

The foreign minister, commenting on the Korean situation, welcomed the recent signs of a thaw between North and South Korea, and said Japan plans to play an appropriate role to help ease tension in the area.

On the Iran-Iraq war, Abe appeared skeptical about any swift progress in an agreement for banning the use of chemical warfare in the conflict. In his U.N. address, Abe called for the ban in a two-point proposal aimed at de-escalating the four-year-old war. He told reporters that the proposal came after consultations with both warring countries and other nations concerned, but "we must wait and see how the situation would develop."

Abe also said Japan plans to maintain close contacts with both Iraq and Iran, arguing that strong links with both sides would be essential for bringing peace back to the region.

MARITIME SAFETY AGENCY CAPTURES SOVIET BOAT

OW270939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0933 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido. Sept. 28 KYODO -- The Maritime Safety Agency captured a 606-ton Soviet fishing boat Thursday on suspicion of failing to record a logbook, officials said. Japanese officers found the irregularities when they searched the Polevoy, a round haul netter, within Japan's 200-mile limit and 60 kilometers off Kushiro, southern Hokkaido, the officials said.

The Soviet boat was not taken to a Japanese port, the agency said.

The Maritime Safety Agency will free the Polevoy as soon as the Soviet Embassy submits a note guaranteeing the payment of a 500,000 yen (2,040 dollars) fine, they said. The Soviet ship, manned by a crew of 31, did not record its fishing operations on Tuesday and Wednesday as required for foreign boats under Japan's law governing the 200-mile zone, the officials said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VIEWS POLICY ON DPRK

OW260953 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO -- Japan's North Korean policy will remain unchanged so long as Pyongyang does not recognize South Korea, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. The official emphasized that Japan does not meddle in the domestic affairs of any country and that basic principle applies to South Korea as well.

He criticized Pyongyang for branding the Seoul government a "puppet regime" and failing to recognize the South as a "state." North Korea has also refused to join the United Nations simultaneously with South Korea, said the official who declined to be identified. The Foreign Ministry official made the remarks in connection with a recent visit to North Korea by Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi and his scheduled talks with Friday with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

During his Tuesday news conference, Ishibashi urged the Tokyo government to improve and preferably normalize relations with North Korea, arguing President Kim Il-song is interested in improving ties with both Tokyo and Washington.

MEASURES PLANNED TO REDUCE TRADE SURPLUS

OW261131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO -- The government is considering reducing the interest rate on Export-Import Bank of Japan loans for imports of manufactures from 7.2 percent to 6.5 percent per annum, to help hold down the country's snowballing trade surplus, official sources said Wednesday. For the same purpose, the Exim Bank plans to set aside 6 billion yen (24.5 million dollars) as special funds to finance imports of communication equipment, including satellites, to meet mounting U.S. calls for increased purchases of communication gear, according to the sources at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The lending scheme for manufacture imports was one of the measures the government adopted last October to step up imports. But comparatively high interest has led to little use of the system, they said. The proposed lending program for communication equipment will be a measure to implement the opening of Japan's communication gear market to foreign suppliers announced last April, they added.

RELIEF GOODS IN TRANSIT, ARRIVING IN KAESONG

Rice Trains Leave Chongju

SK260524 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0110 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Report from Chongju Youth Railway Station: "Warm Brotherly Feeling Is Overflowing" -- with passages recorded]

[Excerpt] [Noise of crowd heard in background] Chongju Youth Railway Station here is crowded with the masses who have come to send off the trains laden with rice, one of the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims. Thousands of residents of Chongju County have come to the railway station with flags of the republic and bouquets in hand to send off the trains carrying rice in accordance with the decision of the DPRK Red Cross Society for the South Korean flood victims who are suffering from the flood damages.

The faces of functionaries and workers of the institutions and enterprises in Chongju County and agricultural working people who have rushed to the railway station while harvesting the bumper crops, and students who have rushed to the railway station out of consideration for their blood-sharing fellow countrymen show compatriotic love.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We always remember our fellow countrymen in South Korea and we regard it as our sacred national duty to help the suffering South Korean people.

The Chongju Youth Railway Station is brimming over with the compatriotic love of the Chongju County people who are waiting for the trains to leave, singing the Song of General Kim Il-song, and waving a bunch of flower. On the two railroad tracks there is an endless line of trains laden with rice provided by the people in North Pyongan Province, including Kwaksan County, Sonchon County, (?Tongnin) County, Yomju County, Yongchon County, Uiju County, and Chongju County.

The 6-ton box cars, loaded fully with rice, are posterized with the writing "Relief goods for the flood victims in South Korea," "We fully support and welcome the compatriotic and humanitarian measure to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims," and "Let us actively help the South Korean flood victims with compatriotic love."

(?Pak Chang-kuk), chairman of the Chongju County People's Committee, whom we met at the railway station, said this about the rice containing the warm compatriotic love of the residents in the county:

[Begin recording] Every one of the working people in Chongju County has done their best to send good rice at an early date with compatriotic love. Saying unanimously that they cannot sleep whenever they think of the flood victims in South Korea who are homeless, underfed, and shivering from cold without proper clothes in the face of the approaching winter, they have joined forces in processing and (?packing) the grain. Thus, as in other counties the processing and packing of the rice for the flood victims have been done under our county's best conditions. In addition, we have packed such a great quantity of rice in only 2 days, brought it to the station, and loaded it onto the freight cars.

I can hardly hold back my gushing joy, when I think that the rice containing the warm compatriotic love of our country's people will reach the South Korean flood victims. [end recording]

That is right. Every item of the relief goods destined for the South Korean flood victims contains the aspirations of the people in the northern half of the republic, who cannot live separated from their fellow countrymen, for reunification and their compatriotic love. Indeed, the people in the northern half of the republic have never forgotten their brothers in the South for even a moment since the country was divided by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The more affluent life becomes, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and considerations of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the harder it becomes for the people in the northern half of the republic to hold back their ardent desire to help their fellow countrymen in the South who are moaning in the midst of hardship. So, the residents of Chongju County have all come to the railway station to send off the train carrying the rice containing the sincere will of the people in North Pyongan Province. [noise of moving trains heard in background]

At last, the trains' departure time has come. Comrade Na Sang-chon, a meritorious locomotive engineer who has driven a locomotive 800,000 kilometers without a single accident to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the republic and who has fulfilled the cargo haulage target for the Second 7-Year Plan by more than three times, is sounding a great whistle. [sound of steam whistle heard] The noisy residents are now waving more excitedly.

Report on Rice Transport

SK270242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0249 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpt] This is a recorded report entitled "Rice Which Has Been Prepared with Brotherly Love Is Being Transported," filed from Kangso District. In accord with the decision of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims and with the statement by the head of the DPRK Red Cross Society working-level delegation, the work of transporting relief goods for the South Korean flood victims to the areas concerned is being actively carried out everywhere in the northern half of the republic at the moment.

In Kangso District in Nampo city, too, numerous cargo trucks filled with rice which has been prepared with warm compatriotic love and packed with the whole heart is leaving for Kaesong city, near the demarcation line.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We earnestly want to see all of our precious assets which we have created used in making the South Korean economy recover and helping the South Korean people extricate themselves from poverty. The working people in Kangso District, who regard the pains of their brothers in the South as their own and regard the work of mitigating those pains as the most sacred national duty, always remembering their brothers in the South, have produced plenty of relief rice [kuhomi] voluntarily, with sincerity, and with warm brotherly love.

Meanwhile, the working people of the rice workshop of the Kangso Grain Administration Office have sincerely hulled and polished good-quality rice and filled the trucks which were standing in a row. (Chang Hwa-sun), manager of the Kangso Grain Administration Office, said:

[Begin recording] As you see, fully reflected in the rice -- which fills the trucks standing in a row -- is the (?sincerity) of the people of Kangso who have prepared the rice with warm compatriotic love.

In the tragedy of national division which has lasted for nearly 40 years, the consanguineous people in the North and the South have not been able to write even a letter to each other or to give each other their regards. This is an inevitable result brought about by the said situation of national division which was caused by the colonial subordination policy by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

However, in line with the decision of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee and the statement by the head of the DPRK Red Cross Society working-level delegation, we can send such sincerely prepared relief goods. How can we not be full of joy and emotion?

At this moment, our feeling is to see the trucks carrying the sincerely prepared rice cross the Demarcation Line and directly reach the people in the flood-stricken areas in South Korea. In fact, the process of preparing this relief rice at our Grain Administration Office along shows our warm brotherly love toward the South Korean compatriots and brothers.

By the way, according to a report, the South Korean authorities have turned out in (?finding fault with) our compatriotic relief measure. It is said that today, they have issued an order to tighten their special alert posture, saying that they anticipate so-called armed provocation from the North which is said to be using the relief goods offer to the flood victims its own advantage. How preposterous this is! I cannot but regard this as an act by those who know neither morals nor decorum.

In retrospect, during the complicated days of the country's founding or during the difficult days of the postwar rehabilitation and construction, and at the present time, the northern half of the republic has not forgotten even for a moment the people in the South and has taken numerous measures to save them. Also, the northern half of the republic has made sincere and serious efforts to realize those measures.

With no schemes can the South Korean side block our earnest efforts to deliver at the earliest possible date the compatriotic relief goods to the South Korean flood victims who have been suffering from a flood damage. In this regard, the rice reflecting our people's sincerity should be surely delivered to all of the South Korean flood victims. [end recording]

Kaesong Ready for Handover

SK261110 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] All the rice, fabrics, and medical supplies to be delivered to the South Korean flood victims have arrived in Kaesong. Some 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric, and 759 boxes of medical supplies to be sent to the South Korean flood victims had arrived in Kaesong on the Demarcation Line by 1000 on 26 September.

Rice, fabrics, and medical supplies which have arrived in Kaesong, were transported, passing thousands of ri, from Pyongyang City, North and South Pyongan Provinces, North and South Hwanghae Provinces, Nampo city, North and South Hamgyong Provinces on the east coast, and other places across the country.

The auto bodies and trains laden with relief goods were warmly seen off by workers along these thousands of ri of streets or railways covered by warm sentiments of compatriotic love. Kaesong city is fully preparing to correctly hand over all rice, fabrics, and medical supplies to the South Korean side at Panmunjom on 29 and 30 September.

VRPR Urges Early Delivery

SK261350 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Talk by Yun Chong-un: "The North's Relief Goods Should Be Delivered to the Flood Victims at an Early Date," from the "Our Party's Assertion" program]

[Text] How are you? As you know, we suffered from an unprecedentedly heavy flooding at the end of August and at the beginning of September. The flooding claimed some 340 lives and as many as 200,000 victims. Those who have been left homeless have not recovered from their damages and are suffering from hunger and difficulties.

In retrospect, the recent flood damage was not a natural calamity, but was an inevitable result of the Chon Tu-hwan group's antimasses policy. The antimasses policy of the Chon Tu-hwan group, which has paid no attention to the life and property of the masses while only hellbent on war, division, and treachery caused such grave flood damage. While squandering a huge amount of national funds, raised with the people's bloody taxes, in preparing for war and in suppressing the people, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has not thought, even in his dreams, of antiflood measures, such as the construction of dikes, the repair of waterways, and erosion work. Even when people suffered from unprecedented damage, traitor Chon Tu-hwan spun out honeyed words as if he were sympathizing with flood victims, visiting a couple of flood-stricken areas. He has failed to take practical measures to alleviate the suffering of the flood victims.

What is worse, just at the moment the whole of Korea was submerged in a flood of tears and seemed to be a place in mourning, traitor Chon Tu-hwan returned after signing a nation-selling document in Japan, regardless of the status of some 200,000 flood victims.

The status of flood victims was, indeed, wretched and it seemed that there was no possibility of relief. At that moment, the North proposed the delivery of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric, 100,000 tons of cement, and various kinds of medical supplies.

When the North's proposal of compatriotic love is realized, 250 kg of rice -- 5 bags -- and 17 meters of fabric will be allotted to each household of flood victims. In addition, the cement is sufficient to build 30,000 houses, and the medical supplies can be used effectively to prevent and cure various diseases. These relief goods can help to stabilize the livelihood of our flood victims.

This relief step is, indeed, a measure which could never be taken without a warm heart to save one's own nation and fellow countrymen and which is inconceivable between people who are not kin. For this reason, all the South Korean masses are wrapped in sentiments of deep thanks and, in particular, hundreds of thousands of flood victims are looking up to the North, shedding tears of deep emotion over the warm helping hands.

Having unwillingly agreed to the North's proposal, the Chon Tu-hwan group is resorting to all direct and indirect maneuvers so that the relief goods cannot be delivered to the flood victims. Once it agreed to accept the North's relief goods, the group should make all possible efforts for their early delivery in order to alleviate the suffering of the flood victims and stabilize their livelihood, showing decorum and morality.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is not interested in the direct and swift delivery of relief goods to the flood-stricken areas, is only getting heated up by conducting anti-North propaganda of intrigue, slandering the North which decided to offer relief goods.

While one side is extending its hands of relief to the calamity-stricken compatriots and making all sincere efforts, the persons in authority, who should accept this gesture, are engrossed in intrigue, defamation, and slander. Can this be an act of those who have conscience?

Furthermore, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is viciously slandering such a large amount of relief goods from the brothers in the North, failing to utter even a word of thanks for them. On the contrary, he held back no praise for the Japanese master's relief donation, which is far less than the North's relief goods. Also, when he received a message of condolence from Japanese Premier Nakasone, Chon Tu-hwan called a reply of shameful flattery, babbling that his excellency's condolence was an act of great care, comfort, and encouragement.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a nation-selling betrayer who turned his back to the nation, and a peerless criminal who drove the masses into today's misery and suffering. At this very moment, hundreds of thousands of flood victims who lost their houses and properties and are suffering from pain on a cold floor are eagerly awaiting for the hands of relief. Ardently welcoming the North's proposal filled with sentiments of compatriotic love, our RPR asserts that the North's sincere relief goods be delivered to our flood victims at an early date.

Laying an artificial obstacle in the way of the early acceptance of the North's relief goods is an absurd act, harming our flood victims who ardently desire the hands of relief.

The ruling persons in authority [wuichong tanggukchadul] should immediately stop the anti-North and anticommunist propaganda of defiling and slandering the North, and make efforts for the correct delivery of the North's relief goods to the flood victims at an early date, and they should not lay even a slight obstacle in the way of their delivery.

The ruling persons in authority should not turn away from the difficult status of hundreds of thousands of flood victims who are suffering from pain and desert the intrinsic spirit of the Red Cross -- humanitarianism. They also should contemplate the great significance of the North's relief step in the long history of national division and act correctly.

The flood victims and all the patriotic masses are keenly watching the treacherous and nation-selling act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and are infuriated at its antinational and antimasses act. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should be clearly aware that, if it turns away from the lives of flood victims while invariably failing to look straight at the tenor of the situation and constantly slandering the North's step of compatriotic love, it will precipitate the day of its death and ruin.

Chon's Policy Causes Damages

SK270538 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Dialogue between (?Yun Chong), Kim Chol-min, and Madame Yun Chong-won from the "Midday Class" feature program]

[Text] [Moderator] We have invited Madame Yun Chong-won from our station to give the first lecture on our program "Midday Class."

[Kim Chol-min] Hello, Madame Yun. How are you?

[Madame Yun] Hello.

[Moderator] Hello, how are you? It has become quite cold recently, particularly in the morning and evening.

[Yun] Yes. It is quite cold in the morning and evening these days. Even after the room is heated, one needs thick blankets to sleep well.

[Kim] How cold would it be for the people who lost their homes due to the flood damage?

[Moderator] Indeed. They have no food or clothes and, in the meantime, it is getting colder every day.

[Yun] Yes. We can easily image the degree of their plight.

[Moderator] A young girl named Kang Ok-cha, a resident of Tobong-ku, Seoul, complained: The four of us -- my two sisters, brother and I -- are now homeless due to the flood damage. We did not sleep well last night. I cannot bear the appearance of my sisters and brother who are shivering from cold with no food in their bellies. When will we be able to have some food and a decent place to sleep? Our prospects are simply bleak.

[Kim] It is indeed a description that one cannot hear about without crying.

[Yun] I believe their plight is not limited to just them.

[Kim] It would not be an exaggeration to say that Kang Ok-cha's plight represents that of all the other flood victims.

[Moderator] I would like to hear what you think of her complaint, Madame Yun.

[Yun] As Kang Ok-cha complained, virtually every place in South Korea fell victim to the torrential rain that poured for a few days in early September. As you may know, according to data published by the authorities, the flood has left 190 people either dead or missing, 207,500 homeless, and an estimated 152.9 billion won in property damage.

Babbling that the torrential rain was the worst in 72 years, the authorities are now attempting to make it appear as if the rain was a natural calamity, impossible to prevent.

[Kim] The flood damage was not something that could not be prevented contrary to what the authorities are babbling.

[Yun] It could have been prevented. Their attempt to make it appear as if the flooding was beyond their means is a trick designed to cover up their antipopular nature. Also, they are attempting to shirk responsibility for the flood damage.

Now, let me explain briefly why there is flood damage year after year and why so many people fall victim to flood damage. There is no other explanation for such things except the antipopular policy of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is only taking care of its own interests, wealth, fame, and power security, never paying attention to such devices to prevent flood damages as forestation, irrigation, and drainage facilities. So, if we look around, we find many places that needed irrigation and drainage facilities. Some 70 percent of the rivers are in need of embankment construction. Also, it is reported that the beds of rivers such as the Naktong and the Han have risen twice as high as they were before national liberation. Therefore, it is no accident that farmers around Kimhae and the Honam plains have strongly demanded that the authorities build antiflood facilities in the areas where they grow crops.

[Moderator] Judging from such facts, the case of Kang Ok-cha in Tobong-ku, Seoul, cannot be an exception.

[Yun] Right. However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now squandering the national coffer, the result of people's blood-stained taxes, for preparations for a war of northward invasion against its fellow countrymen, in the manner of wasting water, and for its long-term office, ignoring the plight of such people. For example, it is reported that the ring is spending \$2 billion annually for the purchase of modern weapons, including F-16 flight-bombers, as part of preparations for a war of northward invasion. Moreover, the ring is reportedly squandering the huge amount of \$6.8 billion from the national coffer under the pretext of preparing for the 1988 Olympics. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is expected to spend a huge amount of money from national coffer to hold the upcoming general election without any difficulties. How despicable an act it is!

[Kim] No wonder that flood damage occurs every year and the number of flood victims increases year after year.

[Yun] Because of the flood damages, many flood victims, including Kang Ok-cha, are shivering from cold without shelter. What I am talking about is that all such unfortunate things are caused not by nature's whim, but by the antipopular policies of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is running riot in manhunting and preparations for a war of northward invasion.

[Moderator] As long as the Chon Tu-hwan ring remains in power, the annual flood damages cannot be prevented and I believe that the number of flood victims will continue to increase.

[Kim] That means that if we are to prevent the flood damages, we should topple the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is enforcing antipopular policies.

[Moderator] Thank you Madame Yun. We have heard Madame Yun's opinion of Kang Ok-cha's tearful complaint about her plight. The flood damage is not the work of nature.

[Kim] Right. We have once again realized clearly that the flood damage is the product of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON 'DIPLOMATIC WAR' REMARKS

SK230927 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- The puppet Chon Tu-hwan was reported recently to have croaked before the young students dragged to a "send-off function" that they were fighting a "diplomatic war" with us and, therefore, utmost efforts must be exerted to "receiving foreign guests" so as to make other countries "help" them much at the United Nations and other international forums. Commenting on this outburst, NODONG SINMUN today says: This outcry of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan means a declaration of a "war" against us even on the international arena which strips bare their unchangeable intention of North-South confrontation; this, at the same time, shows how desperately they are working to check our republic's tremendous influence in the world arena and get rid of the position of an international orphan.

The writer of the commentary continues: The focal point of the Chon Tu-hwan group's "policy" is to bring together the forces "supporting" them on the international arena under the patronage of their U.S. and Japanese masters to prevail over us and, thereby, have "two Koreas" legalized internationally by the methods of "entry to the United Nations" or "cross recognition."

It is to achieve this sinister aim that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is getting very busy with "invitation diplomacy" and "diplomacy of foreign visits" and offering bribes, gifts and even kisaeng girls to their masters. It is also precisely for this reason that the puppets are of late hard at work to make their way into third world countries, non-aligned nations and making their eyes at socialist countries under the motto of "northward diplomacy."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's jargon about "diplomatic war" is a clear proof of this. Through the puppets are loud-mouthed about "unification" and "national harmony", all this is nothing but a whopping lie. One may strongly doubt that organizing such "welcome" and "send-off" farces with the mobilization of those youngsters to please foreigners will be any help to the puppets in realizing their sinister aim. This will never work either.

USSR, PRC REPORT KIM IL-SONG'S JSP SPEECH

SK260027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2249 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- Foreign mass media reported the speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song at a banquet arranged in honour of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party. The speech has carried by the Soviet paper PRAVDA September 20 and was reported by TASS on September 19. PRAVDA said:

President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said that the military alliance between the U.S. imperialists and Japan made the Asian situation very unstable and Japan was, in fact, helping the United States in the execution of its aggressive strategy for world supremacy. The U.S. imperialists scheme to reduce Japan and South Korea to a bridgehead for a new aggressive adventure. This aim is pursued in the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and in the plan of arms buildup there.

The speech was carried in the Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY September 21 under the headline "Comrade Kim Il-song Calls For the Peaceful Solution of the Korean Question through Tripartite Talks", XINHUA reported it September 19 and radio Beijing September 21.

KONG CHIN-TAE HOLDS TALKS WITH RYABOV IN MOSCOW

SK261113 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Talks held in Moscow on 19 September between Comrade Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the State Administration Council who visited the Soviet Union leading a government delegation of our country, and Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. In the talks, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, matters concerning economic and technological cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union were discussed.

KIM YONG-NAM ARRIVES IN NEW YORK 24 SEPTEMBER

SK261119 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] According to a report, the DPRK delegation led by Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, who is to participate in the nonaligned states foreign ministers' meeting and the ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77", arrived in New York by plane on 24 September. On hand at the airport to greet the delegation were Han Si-hae, standing observer delegate of the DPRK to the United Nations, and the functionaries of the relevant sector.

Meanwhile, the delegation stopped over at Moscow in the USSR and Berlin in the GDR on its way to New York. On hand at Moscow airport to greet the delegation were Mikhail Kapitsa, vice foreign minister of the USSR; (T.A. Dishielev), deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and the functionaries of the relevant sector. Mikhail Kapitsa arranged a banquet for the delegation. In Berlin, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arranged a luncheon for the delegation and saw it off.

Meets CSSR Counterpart

SK270400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam staying in New York to attend a conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries and a ministerial conference of "the Group of 77" on September 25 met Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and had a conversation with him in a friendly atmosphere.

The two foreign ministers highly estimated the bilateral relations since the recent significant meeting between President Kim Il-song and President Gustav Husak. Discussing major international problems, they stressed that it is a most urgent problem to remove the danger of a nuclear war. They reached a consensus of views on the need to stop the arms race, ease the international tensions, consolidate world peace and security and develop effective cooperation among the countries.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION WITH CSSR SIGNED

SK270605 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The protocol on the 25th meeting of the standing subcommittee for scientific and technological cooperation between the DPRK and the CSSR was signed in Pyongyang yesterday. The signing ceremony was attended by (Yo Sung-Kyun), vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee, and functionaries concerned from our side and the members of the Czechoslovak scientific and technological cooperation delegation led by Pavol Majersky, first vice chairman of the CSSR State Science, Technology, Investment, and Development Committee, and a staff member of the CSSR Embassy in our country. Vice Chairman (Yo Sung-kyun) and First Vice Chairman Pavol Majersky signed the protocol.

MINISTER O CHIN-U RETURNS FROM GDR VISIT

SK221608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, who headed a government military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned home on September 22 by air from his visit to the German Democratic Republic. He was met at the airport by Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Comrade Paek Hak-nim, vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, who are members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and generals of the Korean People's Army. Also present at the airport were GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern and military attache of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang Franz Schwarz.

KIM HWAN WELCOMES TANZANIAN PARTY GROUP

SK252352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by Ngombale Mwiru, member of the Central Committee, secretary for ideology, policy, education and train of the party and minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office, arrived in Pyongyang on September 25 by air. The guests were met at the airport by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO YAR PRESIDENT

SK260019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 25 sent a message of greetings to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the victory of the September 26 revolution in your country. Availing myself of this opportunity I sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in the work for prosperity and independent development of the country and you good health and happiness. I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in different domains in the future.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS TUNISIAN ASSEMBLY GROUP

SK250524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Yi Chong-ok on September 24 met and had a friendly talk with the National Assembly delegation of the Republic of Tunisia headed by Mohamed Laroussi Metoui, president of the Commission for the Education, Culture, Information and Youth of the National Assembly and president of the Parliamentarians Group of Tunisia-Korea Friendship. Present there was Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

DANISH COMMUNIST CHAIRMAN, PAK ATTEND OPERA

SK270110 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, and his wife, on a visit to our country, watched the revolutionary opera "The Song of Mt Kumgang" at the Pyongyang Grand Theater yesterday evening. Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK; Yi Hwa-son, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and working people of the city also watched the performance along with the guests. The performance was highly praised by the viewers for its prominent ideological and artistic traits.

Pak Sees Jensen Off

SK270010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, and his wife left Pyongyang on September 26 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. They were seen off at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, and Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES AUSTRIAN VISITOR STEINER

SK260208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1657 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 24 received Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Austria Friendship Association.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for him.

IRISH WORKERS PARTY HEAD CONTINUES VISIT

SK251025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers' Party of Ireland headed by Comrade President Tomas MacGiolla staying in our country visited Mangyongdae. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The delegation inspected grand monumental edifices in Pyongyang including the Tower of Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph, and Kim Il-song University and the party founding museum. The guests also saw a circus show.

On the evening of September 24 the delegation appreciated the revolutionary opera "Song of Mt. Kumgang" at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

FOREIGN TRADE BANK FOUNDING CELEBRATED

SK270413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (CKNA) -- The Foreign Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has forged relations with more than 1,100 banks of 114 countries on the five continents of the world and the volume of account settlement with foreign countries increased 38 times as against the first days of its founding and the number of banks which hope to establish transactions with us is continuously increasing.

So said Pang Ki-Yong, president of the Foreign Trade Bank, speaking at a meeting of the Foreign Trade Bank which was held on September 26.

Present at the meeting held at the People's Palace of Culture were Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong, Chung-ki and Chae Hui-Chong, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At the meeting President Pang Ki-yong said that the great leader President Kim Il-song founded in November 1959 the Foreign Trade Bank whose mission is to control state foreign currency in unified way and organize account settlement with foreign countries.

The founding of the Foreign Trade Bank was an epochal event in building an independent national bank, he noted, and went on: To establish economic relations with other countries and develop foreign trade and external economic affairs on the basis of building an independent national economy is a revolutionary policy which the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have consistently maintained. Over the past 25 years the Foreign Trade Bank, upholding this just policy, has financially supported the foreign trade and external economic affairs.

In accordance with the consistent policy of our party and the Government of the DPRK, our bank has actively developed transactions and cooperative relations with the banks of the non-aligned and developing countries, while ceaselessly strengthening friendly and cooperative relations with the banks of socialist countries and constantly expanded the transactions and exchange with those of capitalist countries which hope to have good relations with our country.

Over the past 25 years since the Foreign Trade Bank was founded, the foundation of the independent socialist national economy has been strengthened, with the result that our Foreign Trade Bank has come to have a more powerful and solid basis. All the successes registered by the Foreign Trade Bank are entirely a fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, the reporter stressed.

Head of the congratulatory group of the Association of Korean Credit Cooperatives in Ja Japan Hong Pong-su, chairman of the association, made a congratulatory speech. Present on invitation at the meeting were various delegations and delegates of the general association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the delegations and delegates from the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Cuba, Finland, Pakistan, Japan, Libya, Nigeria, Belgium, Austria, Mozambique, Ethiopia, West Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Britain, France, Kuwait, Cameroon and various regions of the world and diplomatic envoys of various countries and officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Kang Song-san Meets Delegates

SK262341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on September 26 met the heads of the congratulatory group and delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), heads of the delegations and delegates of foreign countries who are attending celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the foreign trade bank. Present there was Pang Ki-yong, president of the Foreign Trade Bank.

FUNCTIONARIES URGED TO RETURN PARTY'S TRUST

SK210744 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 20 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 21 September editorial: "Functionaries Should Contribute to the Party and the Revolution Through the Success They Won in Practice"]

[Text] Today, we are facing the militant tasks of bringing new upsurges in socialist construction through the thorough implementation of the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee. Guidance functionaries have heavy responsibilities for the accomplishment of these tasks. All functionaries must repay the party's trust and the people's expectations in waging a rewarding struggle by scoring even greater success in practice.

Functionaries are the commanding staffers of the revolution, assigned to the important guardposts of our revolution and constructions. Our party nurtures and leads its functionaries, and gives all kinds of consideration for their accomplishment of given missions. The trust and love extended to them by the party and the leader are boundlessly great. Nothing is more honorable and happier for our functionaries than enjoying the deep trust of the party and people. Functionaries must properly fulfill their given duties with lofty self-consciousness and a sense of sacrifice. They must contribute to the party and the revolution in practice.

In our country today, a vigorous struggle is being waged in order to implement the socialist economic construction programs of the eighties. Our party's firm determination is to drastically develop the sectors of economy, science, technology, education, culture, service, and all other sectors. The realization of this determination of the party largely depends on the struggle of the functionaries.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Loyalty to the leader must be displayed through a practical struggle in which one knows fear of neither fire nor flood in implementing the teachings of the leader. Loyalty to the party and the leader and the spirit of sacrificial service for the people must be displayed not in words, but through the struggle to implement the policies, decisions, and directions of the party.

To consolidate the party, the functionaries of the industrial sector must stabilize production and overfulfill their targets, the functionaries of the agricultural sector must properly finish the harvest of this year's bumper crop, the functionaries of the education sector must step up the educational revolution, and the functionaries of the party must further deepen the party's work. This is precisely the way to uphold the party and the leader in practice.

At present, the work on which our functionaries should place special emphasis is the vigorous acceleration of economic construction. Socialist economic construction is the important work in strengthening the might of the country, uniting the people around the party more firmly, and ensuring the lofty prestige of the party and the leader. Presently, we have great prospects for developing the economy of the country to an even higher stage by mobilizing its huge economic potential and consolidating economic relations with fraternal countries.

By showing how to make the best use of existing production facilities, bring about new upsurges in overall economic construction by concentrating efforts on the Komdok, Musan, and Anju areas, and carry out revolutions in light industry and service, our party has illuminated the ways and methods for vigorously accelerating economic work anymore.

Functionaries must greatly contribute to accelerating the socialist construction by thoroughly implementing party policy. It is important for the functionaries to have lofty political self-consciousness and determination in order to repay the party's trust and expectations. Functionaries' success in implementing party policy depends on how much they value the trust of the party and the leader. Nothing is more precious for revolutionaries than the trust of the party and the leader. Our functionaries are honored as revolutionaries with a noble political life through the trust of the party and the leader. There is no honor and satisfaction without the trust of the party. Functionaries must always remember how they have come to enjoy their present honor, and must accomplish more, overflowing with the intense desire to repay the great benevolence of the party and the leader.

Functionaries' political self-consciousness should be displayed by their firm stand in contributing to the party and the revolution by unconditionally implementing party policy. Today, more functionaries are making efforts increasingly to live like the hero of the art film "The Responsible Secretary of the County Party Committee" who devotes himself to the implementation of party policy. Economic work is carried out properly and miracles are created even when conditions do not change at the worksite of functionaries who cannot sleep nor eat without accomplishing the mission given to them by the party, and who find their only joy and happiness in accomplishing this mission.

Our functionaries must consider it a boundless honor to receive a mission from the party and devote themselves to accomplishing it. What is also important in repaying the party's expectations with success in practice is carrying out the work boldly and with firm fighting spirit. Functionaries' spirit and work style are the important secret to the success of our work.

Functionaries must constantly think and run in order to work in accordance with the demand of the party and the revolution. There should be no such phenomenon among our functionaries as wasting precious time and seeking to preserve the status quo. As this is a manner worthy of the functionaries of a revolutionary party, all functionaries must live politically, carry out their work ceaselessly, and make each moment of their work and lives contribute to the struggle of upholding the party and the leader.

What is also important in repaying the party's expectations with practical success is to display a sense of responsibility and creativity in one's work. Our national economy has an endless potential for production. When functionaries seek the full operation of plants and conduct organizational and command work over the economy in a creative and active manner, all production can increase many fold.

Functionaries of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, and the functionaries of plants and enterprises must seek rational measures and methods to win great success in production with what is available, and must implement them actively in accordance with the party's intent. To this end and in accordance with the demand of the work style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, they must penetrate the masses to hear and promote their creative ideas and encourage them to exploits by giving priority to political work. In particular, functionaries must work with innovative views and attitudes and properly carry out work with scientists and technicians. Thus, they must raise the flames of the movement of the technical innovation of the people. Functionaries must carry out all the work in a manner worthy of masters in order to uphold party and intent

In particular, all sectors of the national economy must improve organizational work for production and utilization of manpower, and properly conduct economic assessment and management work in order to enhance economic efficiency, improve product quality, and conserve materials and manpower.

It is very important for functionaries to intensify self-discipline in order to properly accomplish their mission in accordance with party demand and expectation.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has clarified, self-discipline opposes all obsolete things in the fields of ideology and morality and in other fields as well, establishes a chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook, and forms the ideological, spiritual, and moral traits of communist revolutionaries.

This is not a problem which can be easily solved. Functionaries should carry out the work to revolutionize and working-classicize themselves persistently and patiently. All functionaries should ceaselessly cultivate and discipline themselves by participating in party life with lofty organizational sense and a strong sense of ideological struggle. Thus, they should prepare themselves to be genuine functionaries who uphold the party and the leader from a firm position and attitude and who dedicate everything to the fatherland and the people.

Today, we cannot fulfill our mission unless we decisively enhance our temperament. Functionaries should enhance their temperament so that they can carry out their work in a bold manner and explain the revolutionary work-method and popular work style, correctly understanding the (?essence) of their work. All functionaries should carry out their study persistently, putting forth study as a primary demand, and should obtain the ability to command skillfully the revolutionary struggle and construction works of the eighties, thus effecting a greater success in implementing party policy.

The slogan "Let us return the party's political trust and care with lofty political awareness and technology!" is a precious one which our functionaries should thoroughly embody by always keeping it in mind. This slogan, put forth by the party, includes the lofty intent to encourage functionaries to endlessly glorify their political life on a rewarding revolutionary road by preserving it preciousely.

Cherishing this slogan in any adverse situation all functionaries should live and fight in accordance with the demand of this slogan. Cherishing a lofty awareness that they are the core forces of our party and the command staff of the revolution, all functionaries should actively contribute to advancing the party's cause through greater practical success.

NORTHERN HIGHLANDS ACHIEVE BUMPER CROPS

SK271015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- Unusually rich crops have visited the Paekdu Kaemaplateau. According to data, Yanggang Province foresees an increase of two tons of potatoes, 0.3 tons in wheat, 0.8 in maize and 0.8 tons in purple beans in average per hectare yeild above last year. Hop and vegetables have also done well.

The province expects an increase of 15 percent in grain production above last year. Harvests of wheat, barley, potatoes and beans are very rich on the Taehongdan County combined farm. Per hectare yield will increase one ton above last year in wheat and barley and over five tons in potatoes. In particular, some branch farms foresee 50 ton yield at the maximum per hectare in potato. Per hectare yield of beans will increase 1.4 times as against last year.

Harvesting is now in full swing in the countryside of Yanggang Province. In a few days since the start of the harvesting in the province, wheat and barley harvesting has been wound up over 70 percent, hop over 73 percent and oil-bearing crops over 55 percent.

UN: YI WARNS OF NORTH'S ACCESS TO FORCE

SK270238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations Headquarters, Sept. 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Although the relief materials North Korea has offered to deliver to South Korean flood victims would be helpful to step up inter-Korean contacts and to clear the way for humanitarian dealings, Pyongyang has remained adamant in its scheme to take over the South by force, South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Wednesday.

Yi, now visiting U.N. Headquarters, told reporters that the North Korean-proposed delivery of relief materials will hopefully proceed smoothly from a humanitarian point of view. Yi, however, cautioned that North Korea used to resort to senseless behavior while trumpeting peace overtures. He said that the basic goal of South Korea's diplomacy was to do everything in its power to prevent war on the Korean peninsula and to achieve national unification through dialogue.

During the ongoing 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Yi said he was to meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and 34 other foreign ministers to discuss matters of mutual interest and to arouse their concern South Korea's admission to the world body. Yi pointed out that it was a fault of the world body that a country like Korea, which qualified for membership, was still not a member.

Meets With Shultz

SK270240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The United Nations, Sept. 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Wednesday that the simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations will be helpful to easing tension on the divided Korean peninsula, which in turn could be a process leading to its peaceful reunification.

In a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the U.N. Plaza Hotel, he said South Korea will resolve "one by one beginning with easy ones" the problems surrounding the reduction of tension on the peninsula.

Yi said such an approach will contribute to building mutual trust between the two Koreas and will lead ultimately to the peaceful reunification of the peninsula. Shultz said he welcomed and supported that idea wholeheartedly. During the 40-minute meeting, Yi and Shultz also agreed on the necessity for continued expansion of bilateral trade. Meeting sources said Shultz pledged the U.S. Administration's active cooperation in increasing the amount and in improving the conditions of U.S. military sales to Korea.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR KOREAN KAL VICTIMS HELD

SK270448 Seoul YONHAP in English 0411 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) -- A memorial service for the Korean victims of last year's downing of Korean Airlines (KAL) flight 007 was held Thursday morning at sea near the Soviet Union's Moneron Island, the point where the plane was blown out of the air. 90 bereaved Korean families, who arrived in Japan by a special plane, attended the service. The Boeing 747 plane on its way to Seoul from New York via Anchorage was shot down by Soviet jet fighters on Sept. 1, 1983, and all 269 passengers and crew aboard were killed.

The Korean bereaved left Wakkanai port for the open sea off Moneron Island Thursday morning and held a memorial service with Buddhistic and Christian ceremonies. The bereaved prayed for the victims, burning incense on the ship and floating wreaths on the water.

PYONGYANG'S PROPAGANDA ON RELIEF GOODS NOTED

SK270120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] North Korea has intensified propaganda about its offer relief materials to South Korean flood victims, in a move to pit the South Korean people against the Seoul government. The NAEWOE PRESS, specializing in monitoring North Korean radio broadcasts, said yesterday that the communist underground organization, Tonghyoktang (Unification Revolution Party), broadcast that flood victims in Seoul recently organized a committee for the acceptance of relief materials.

Quoting the Tonghyoktang mouthpieces located in Pyongyang and Haeju, NAEWOE reported the so-called welcoming committee of Seoul flood victims demanded that the Seoul government guarantee the safety of delivery officials from the North. NAEWOE also said the committee was quoted by the communist propaganda broadcast as calling on the Seoul government not to clamp down on its activities. The North Korean broadcast made believe that South Korean people are sending letters to their "North Korean brethren" to express gratitude for the relief goods, NAEWOE said.

PRC DELEGATION TO OCA MEETING ARRIVES IN SEOUL

SK260059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Sep 84 pp 1,7

[Text] Foreign delegates, including 12 from China, began arriving here yesterday to attend the third general meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia to be held Sept. 27 through 30. The Chinese delegation, led by OCA Vice President Chen Xian, was among the first batch of 70 foreign sports leaders and 56 officials from 27 of the 35 OCA member countries, to arrive in Korea.

Included in the Chinese delegation are He Zhenliang, Chinese member of the International Olympic Committee; Zhang Balfa, vice Beijing mayor; and Mrs. Zang Jian, international affairs director of the Chinese University Sports Committee.

Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport aboard a Korean Air flight from Hong Kong, the Chinese visitors made it clear that their country would take part in the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics both to be held in Seoul. During a brief press meeting at the airport's VIP room, Chen, also vice president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, expressed the hope that Beijing will be picked as the next Asian Games site, not by a showdown but through a negotiation with Japan with which China "maintains friendly relations."

An IOC member he said China would in the future participate in any international sports events in any country and of course, the Seoul-hosted 10th Asian Games and 24th Summer Olympic Games. To lower the barrier between the nations which have no diplomatic ties, he went on to say, it is desirable to expand mutual sports exchanges. Broader sports contacts are also conducive to promote world peace, he added. Asked to reveal the size of the Chinese delegations to the two major sports festivals here, he told reporters that he had no idea at the moment because "we still have two to four years to figure it out."

OPPOSITION INTERRUPTS HEARING ON U.S. TV RULINGS

SK260120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] A hearing by a parliamentary panel on U.S. **dumping** charges against Korean-made color TV sets was interrupted yesterday when opposition members demanded that representatives of the three affected TV makers be called for questioning.

The recess came about 30 minutes after the National Assembly Trade and Industry Committee began the hearing shortly after 2 p.m., with Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Jin-ho present. The session was resumed one hour later when it was decided that representatives from the firms would appear before the panel today.

The minister said the government will seek the postponement of a final ruling by the U.S. Commerce Department on the charges beyond the original Oct. 31 date. He termed unreasonable a preliminary ruling made by the department Sept. 7. The department at the time decided on antidumping duties of up to 52.5 percent for Korean-made color TV sets, saying that the sets were being sold on the American market at far less than fair market price. The minister told the committee that a team from Korea now negotiating in the United States for the postponement will be supplemented.

Depending on the final decision to be made by the United States, the ministry will consider filing a suit with the Court of International Trade in New York, he said.

Reps. Kim Mun-suk and Yi Won-bum, both of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, said if the U.S. Administration confirms its preliminary ruling, the decision will "deal a great blow" to the nation's exports. They then asked that representatives of the three makers -- Samsung Electronics Co., Gold Star Co. and Daewoo Electronics Co. -- be called for questionings.

"Now that the three firms have sent their working-level officials to the United States for the negotiation, they also should send their representatives to this committee to explain," the opposition members said.

Rep. Yi demanded that the government disclose the target for lowering the antidumping duties through the negotiation.

Rep. Kim Su-kyu, an independent, said the ministry concealed the export and domestic prices of color TV sets when the U.S. Commerce Department was petitioned for antidumping action May 2, 1983.

He claimed that a great discrepancy existed between the export and domestic prices at the time and that the difference caused all the problems Korea is facing now. The dumping rate kept going up ever since, he added.

Minister Kim said the government is trying its hardest to reduce the rate to the lowest possible level. He told the panel that the affected firms are supplementing the data to help the U.S. side make an accurate judgement.

The additional data, the minister said, are to be submitted to the U.S. Administration soon for a hearing scheduled for Oct. 1.

To cope with growing U.S. protectionism, the minister said, Korean exporters will try to increase the sales of parts and components through the expansion of their factories in America. During the first eight months of this year, according to the ministers, 1,799,000 Korean-made color TV sets were exported, showing a 20 percent increase over the same period of last year. Of the exports, 1,204,000 sets were exported to the United States, representing a five percent increase over the same period of last year.

Earnings from the export of color TV sets in the January-August period totaled \$276 million. Of the earnings, \$186 million was from the United States.

At the Construction Committee, meanwhile, ruling and opposition party lawmakers called for revoking the Seoul City plan to reclaim part of the Han River which passes around Yoido Islet. The demand came from Reps. Pak Yun-chong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Kim Han-sun of the opposition Korea National Party and Kim Hyong-rae of the opposition Democratic Korea Party.

The three legislators asserted that if the reclamation plan is implemented, many problems will occur in flood control, in the event the river is swollen by heavy rains, as demonstrated in the recent downpours which hit Seoul and other areas.

Some residential areas along the river have been placed under water as a result of the recent floods. In reply, Minister of Construction Kim Song-pae said that he would have the Seoul municipal government "review" the reclamation plan. The city government plans calls for selling reclaimed land for a combined total of about 300 billion won.

Government Considering Lawsuit

SK260336 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 26 (YONHAP) -- In a separate bid to cope with a U.S. move to impose anti-dumping duties on South Korean color tv sets, the Korean Government may bring the case to the U.S. Court of International Trade, the Korean Commerce and Trade Ministry said Wednesday.

A ministry spokesman said the government will consider filing a lawsuit with the court, which settles disputes in U.S. trade with foreign countries, if the U.S. Commerce Department refuses to cut down the exorbitantly high rates it tentatively decided upon earlier this month.

On Sept. 7 in its preliminary ruling in an expedited review of the dumping charges, the Commerce Department set an average anti-dumping duty of 36.3 percent on Korean sets. The department will make a final ruling on the charges on Oct. 31. The Korean Government's bid will be made separately from its request to the U.S. department to postpone the date for the final ruling, the spokesman said.

Experts here said legal procedures at the U.S. court will draw out the case at least one to two years. Korean Commerce and Trade Minister Kum Jin-ho sent a letter to his U.S. counterpart, Malcolm Baldrige, Monday calling for the postponement of the final ruling, the spokesman said. That request was made to suggest that the U.S. side take its time in judging the charges more accurately with new documents from the Korean side, Kum Chin-ho said.

By pushing back the date for that ruling, the Korean Government and Korean TV exporters hope the U.S. department will slash the Sept. 7 rates to blow the 14.64 percent figure recommended by the U.S. International Trade Commission in April, he said.

REPORTAGE ON GABON PRESIDENT BONCO'S VISIT

Talks With Chon

SK211134 Seoul YONHAP in English 1118 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and his visiting Gabonese counterpart El Hadj Omar Bongo Friday agreed to solidify the two nations' friendly and cooperative relations in political, economic, technological and other interested fields.

In a 100-minute-long summit talks here, the two presidents exchanged views on regional and global situations and discussed subjects of mutual concern, including the expansion of bilateral trade and private-level cooperation, South Korean presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said. Bongo arrived here earlier in the day for a three-day state visit at Chon's invitation. It is the second Korea tour for Bongo, who visited Seoul in July 1975.

Chon and Bongo agreed to make joint efforts to create an atmosphere for the participation of South Korean corporations in Gabon's economic development projects and the promotion of joint ventures to develop natural resources in the African country, Hwang said. Chon assured the Gabonese president that he would try to stimulate South Korea's transfer of technology to Gabon, the spokesman said.

The two leaders shared the opinion that such terrorist activities as the North Korea-perpetrated bombing attack in Rangoon, Burma, should never be tolerated in the international community, Hwang said. The bomb attack last October in the Burmese capital, meant for Chon on his state visit there, killed 17 ranking Korean officials, including four Cabinet ministers.

Chon and Bongo also shared the view that all peace-loving countries in the world should cooperate together to root out every kind of terrorism, which does damage to the world peace and stability, Hwang said. Pointing out that North Korea's policy of unification by force has made war deterrence the key to peace on the Korean peninsula, Chon explained to Bongo his government's efforts to ease tension and to have peace take root on the peninsula, he said.

In reply, Bongo reaffirmed his support for South Korea's initiatives to bring about peaceful unification to the peninsula through direct talks between the two Koreas, he added.

Dinner Speeches

SK211317 Seoul YONHAP in English 1306 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that his country and Gabon should try together to set an example for the South-South cooperation on the basis of self-reliance and mutual help.

"Through such joint efforts, South Korea and Gabon can establish a firm foundation, upon which peoples of the two nations as well as their next generations can enjoy mutual prosperity," Chon said. He made the remarks at a state dinner he hosted at his official mansion, Chongwadae, in honor of visiting Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo. The Gabonese president flew into Seoul earlier in the day for a three-day official visit and his second trip here after the first in 1975.

Chon also pointed out that renewed protectionism and imbalanced distribution of capital and technological have prevailed the present world economic order, thus adding difficulties to developing countries' growth and development.

"The difficulties can, and must, be solved by mutual cooperation between advanced and developing countries and among developing countries themselves," he said.

Touching on the situation on the Korean peninsula, the president noted that his government has devoted itself to paving the way for peace and unification of the peninsula despite the region's tension and instability caused by North Korea's policy of communizing the South by force. He went on to say that the world of today is interdependent with disputes, in a specific region being directly linked to the stability of the rest of the world. In this light "we must make it a mission for all men to solve differences by peaceful ways, and achieve common prosperity," Chon said.

In his reply, Bongo said South and North Korea should try to promote mutual understanding and to ease tension on the peninsula, thus enabling themselves to speak for the entire Korean people. The Gabonese president also said South Korea and his country have been on good terms because Korea has spared no efforts in supporting Gabon's economic development.

Present at the dinner were some 180 South Korean ranking officials and foreign diplomats stationed in Seoul as well as 32 Gabonese officials accompanying their president.

Foreign Ministers Confer

SK220251 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea and Gabon concluded a bilateral aviation agreement Saturday that allows non-stop flights over and non-transportation landing in each country by designated air lines of the two nations.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his Gabonese counterpart Martin Bongo signed the agreement at Yi's office before they sat down for the Korea-Gabon foreign ministers' conference. The agreement also calls for a tax exemption on fuel, lube oil and equipment for airplanes and permission of "beyond traffic" from Europe, the Middle East and Africa to Gabon.

In the foreign ministers' conference, Yi and Bongo discussed ways to deepen cooperative relations between the two countries as well as matters of mutual concern.

The two foreign ministers, it was learned, agreed to strengthen economic cooperation between Korea and Gabon on the basis of South-South cooperation.

Yi explained to Bongo the South Korean Government's policy for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula through direct inter-Korean dialogue and the simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations. Bongo reconfirmed Gabon's support of the Korean government's policy.

The Gabonese foreign minister accompanied President El Hadj Omar Bongo, who arrived in Seoul Friday for a three-day state visit.

Meeting With Chin-chong

SK220613 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (OANA-YONHAP) -- visiting Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo received Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong Saturday and visited the national cemetery. On the second day of his three-day state visit, Bongo made an inspection tour of the Defense Ministry's Supply Bureau and attended a luncheon hosted by the heads of South Korea's four major economic organizations in honor of him.

Bongo is scheduled to leave here Sunday.

Joint Communique Issued

SK230030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Gabonese President el Hadj Omar Bongo yesterday urged the international society to support Seoul's efforts for the simultaneous admission of the two Koreas into the United Nations. In a joint communique issued with President Chon Tu-hwan, Bongo discribed as "legitimate" Koreans' longing for entry into the international body. According to the 14-point statement, President Chon stressed that the Republic of Korea should join the body under the principle of universality contained in the U.N. Charter.

"The ROK's entry into the United Nations will contribute to the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula as well as to the maintenance of world peace," the statement quoted Chon as saying.

Bongo, who was on his second state visit to Korea, reaffirmed his continuous support for the ROK's "leading role" in regard to efforts to accomplish the peaceful reunification of the peninsula through direct dialogue with Pyongyang. The Central African leader, who was accompanied by his wife and a 62-member entourage, will depart for Thailand today on the last leg of his Asian tour that also included Japan.

His visit to Korea was aimed at, among other th ngs, strengthening economic and trade ties between the two countries.

The communique said: "The two presidents agreed to continuously increase bilateral trade and to promote private level cooperation based on the spirit of reciprocity and equality." According to statistics available here, Korea exported about \$12 million worth of cars and textile goods to Gabon last year in comparison with some \$2 million worth of imports of iron ore and magnesium.

Since June, 1977, a Korean store called Yushin Department Store has operated in the Gabonese capital of Libreville. Gabon has maintained diplomatic relations with both South and North Korea, however. President Chon in the statement thanked Gabon for its support for Seoul's positions in the international community including the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement Conference.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his Gabonese counterpart Martin Bongo yesterday signed an accord to promote aviation and transportation between the two countries. Under the agreement, Korean airlines can fly to the Gabonese capital of Libreville beyond intermediate points located in Asia, Middle East, Europe and Africa.

HERALD CALLS FOR PREVENTION OF CAMPUS VIOLENCE

SK250039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Ending Campus Violence"]

[Text] The beginning of the autumn semester seems to have ushered in another season of student activism accompanied by campus violence, undermining the academic atmosphere as well as the integrity of university leadership. A short while ago most student activism took the form of protests against recent developments in Korea-Japan relations immediately prior to President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Japan.

Lately, however, some students have reverted to violent eruptions over issues of student government and school administration by means of unauthorized rallies and sit-ins. Other students tried to take to the streets, only to be confronted by riot police.

One of the latest demonstrations introduced a new and ominous element into student activism as it involved a labor protest that took place in downtown Seoul. The campus dispute came to a head last week when a group of Seoul National University students occupied the office of the university president in protest against a cut-off in electric power ordered to prevent an unauthorized student meeting. Some students made catcalls during the president's address. Others used indecent language in verbal exchanges with professors.

Under such circumstances it was natural for the university administration and faculty to react strongly to the wanton attitude of students that jeopardizes the dignity of the teaching profession and the independence of the university. Faculty resolutions called for stern measures to clamp down on violence on the SNU campus to safeguard professors' authoritative role in guiding students.

Such positive countermeasures will include stern disciplinary steps such as suspension and dismissal for troublemakers. Unwarranted activities include distribution of subversive leaflets, speaking to professors in abusive language, using noisy public address equipment to disturb classes, and destruction of school property.

Thus far both school administrators and government authorities have dealt leniently with student disturbances, both on and off campus. But such generosity may have been counterproductive in that it has allowed a handful of student activists to mislead and obstruct the academic interests of their fellow students.

Furthermore, such student action is likely to disrupt social order and stability by entangling campus life with political problems irrelevant to the academic community.

Most university students are interested in pursuing the proper objectives of schooling -- reading books, philosophizing, engaging in sports and fraternal socializing to build a sound character with a healthy body and a sophisticated intelligence. But a small number of politically minded hardliners are bent on inciting violent group protests on irrelevant matters. Student activism must not be allowed to link with seditious political activities that are best kept off campus.

Currently there is the Student Corps for National Defense, which functions as a student council. Whatever its name may be, one duly constituted student representative body is enough. We see no reason for some students to insist on electing a new council to replace the legitimate one in violation of school regulations.

Prevention of further campus unrest is necessary to protect the nation's institutions of higher learning against undue encroachment by agents of politicking and mistaken ideologies who disregard the overwhelming majority of students and their countrymen who seek tranquility and harmony.

STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST JAPAN, WATANABE VISIT

SK270101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] About 800 students from five universities in Seoul demonstrated at Sogang University yesterday to protest what they called Japan's attempt to reinvade Korea. The students rallied on the university campus at 2 p.m. to participate in a "meeting to prevent Japan's reinvasion." They were from Sogang, Yonsei, Ewha Woman's, Sukmyong Women's and Hongik universities.

The participants in the meeting protested the scheduled visit of Keitaro Watanabe, chairman of the joint staff council of Japan's Self Defense Force, to Korea Saturday. They claimed that the visit symbolizes the country's military subordination to Japan. They marched out of the school at around 3 p.m., shouting anti-Japanese slogans. During the demonstration outside the campus, the students clashed with riot police. Some hurled stones at the police who used tear gas. They were pushed back into the campus at around 3:30 p.m.

HENG SAMRIN GREET'S CHERNENKO ON BIRTHDAY

BK260332 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1143 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, recently conveyed his best wishes of good health and successes to Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of his 73d birthday.

In his message, the Kampuchean leader wrote: In the PRK, we consider you a renowned militant of the party, an eminent leader in building the material and technical bases of communism and developing a peace policy for the well-being of the heroic Soviet people which is aimed at guaranteeing the key role of Soviet detente in the elimination of nuclear war and space war for peace and the survival of all mankind.

We highly praise your personal efforts which have actively contributed to the fruitful defense and building of the Kampuchea fatherland on the road toward socialism. We are firmly convinced that the relations and multifaceted cooperations between our two peoples and countries will be further intensified and become more prosperous. Furthermore, the bonds of fraternal solidarity between our parties, states, and governments also constitute a precious contribution to the struggle of the peoples throughout the world for independence, liberty, and happiness.

BOU THANG GREET'S BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

BK260351 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Sep (SPK) -- Bou Thang, PRK defense minister, recently addressed warm greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, Gen Dobri Dzhurov, on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

In his message, Bou Thang praised the great success scored by the Bulgarian People's Army in carrying out the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, in particular in the defense of the fatherland and socialism against all imperialist provocations, in concert with the forces of the Warsaw Pact among which the Soviet Army is the strong bulwark.

The Kampuchean minister hoped that the peoples and Armies of the two countries will develop and strengthen with every passing day for the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Bou Thang also expressed wishes of good health and for new successes to the Bulgarian People's Army in the defense and the construction of a prosperous socialist Bulgaria.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

BK250734 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Communist Party led by Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday (24 September) for a friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong airport by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the External Relations Commission of the KPRP Central Committee; Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; and other figures. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

Meets With Heng Samrin

BK261408 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 26 -- Talks were held in Phnom Penh on Tuesday between a delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and a visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Japan.

Present at the talks on the Kampuchean side were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee; Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and president of the party Commission for External Relations; Men Saman, member of the party Central Committee and president of the party Commission for Propaganda and Education; Cham Prasit, head of the Foreign Ministry Department for General Affairs; Op Saoda, acting head of the Afro-Asian Department of the Foreign Ministry; Sok Sen, deputy head of Mass Organization Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Suon Pich, cadre of the party Central Committee Office.

On the Japanese side were Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the C.P.J. Central Committee and head of the delegation; Tachiki Hiroshi, executive member of the Presidium and chief of the External Relations Department; Wada Masana, member of the C.P.J. Central Committee and deputy chief of the International Department; Ohara Koichi, member of the party International Department; Sasaki Noriaki, member of the party Economic Policy Department; Kitahara Toshifumi, Cadre of the C.P.J. Central Committee; and Sakamoto Hidenori, liaison officer of the part Central Committee and correspondent of the paper AKAHATA in Hanoi.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged international issues of common interest. [sentence as received] They also dwelt on promoting their bilateral relations. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity.

KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL URGES YOUTH TO JOIN MILITARY

BK210422 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Be Awake and Contribute to Firmly Building Our Armed Forces Into Strong Ones"]

[Text] A revolution which, after victory, can then be put away to be idly looked at as never happened. This remark by the great Lenin has been amply illustrated over half a century. Where a socialist revolution was victorious, imperialists, their lackeys, and oppressive accomplices always attempt to rally provocative forces, pressure, encircle, and use every form and means to win back the bastion they have lost; for the victory of a socialist revolution in one area means that a segment of the imperialist chain has been broken.

In Kampuchea in particular, following the establishment of the people's state authorities on the crumbling and disgraceful remains of Democratic Kampuchea and on a genuine revolutionary basis, the Beijing Chinese expansionists, furious at the defeat of their aggressive and expansionist scheme, have colluded with U.S. imperialists and prodded the reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles to pursue hostile policies against the three Indochinese countries in general, and against the PRK in particular. They have arranged refuge for Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, and Sihanouk -- traitors of the nation and people -- and have trained and sustained them. They have also used Thai territory for transporting military equipment and have assisted these murderers by shelling and bombing Kampuchean territory to enable these bandits to sneak in, plunder, and massacre people along the border and in rural areas.

These activities are aimed at unsettling and pressuring people; forcing them to follow the bandits; and achieving their goal of creating two zones, two states authorities, and two forces; and, finally, launching a general offensive so that they can come back to oppress and massacre people once again.

However, due to the militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and the Vietnamese volunteer armies and the people's resolute rage against the enemies, every maneuver to destroy the Kampuchean revolution has been disgracefully thwarted. The enemies have not only failed to achieve their objectives of creating two zones, two state authorities, and two forces; their transport and communications lines have also been shaken and cut off; their hidden forces have been exposed or have surrendered; the morale of those hiding in jungles has been getting lower and lower. On the other hand, our Armed Forces have been developing from day to day. Through battles, our three Armed Forces have shown their revolutionary character of proper discipline and increasing fighting spirit and ability. They are gradually becoming masters in defending their fatherland.

However, our struggle takes time and much more sacrifice from us because the imperialists and expansionists will certainly not easily abandon their ambitions, particularly now when they are struggling to rescue their Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, and Sihanouk puppets from their agony and to prolong their lives. Along with the task of smashing the stubborn traitors who persist in carrying weapons to oppose the peaceful life of the people, our Armed Forces should strive to quickly develop and expand in order to successfully defend their Angkor fatherland's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Among these tasks, the building of Armed Forces is a constant one and is the duty of every citizen as pointed out by our party's fourth congress: Defending the fatherland is the primary and sacred duty of our entire people. Being a duty of all of us means that everyone has the obligation to participate and contribute to building Armed Forces.

For a start, it is the duty of all our youth, whether from cities or rural areas, from this or that stratum, whether they are cadres, laborers, peasants, pupils, or students. Joining the Army is a noble honor, for it is the honor of a clean generation which certainly will not stand idle and allow the murders to return to massacre its people, and which will sacrifice everything for the revolution. Those youths who join the Army represent the eminence of youth and a precious gratitude to our ancestors who have fought and left us this territory. This also shows gratitude to the many generations of communists, cadres, and combatants who have fought to leave us a nice society. It is also a fine legacy for future generations. Youths who have joined the Army are worthy of being masters of the territory and country, and are real children of the land, for we should firmly grasp the fact that defending the country is the direct duty of Kampuchean children. The great Lenin said that a revolution is valuable only when it can defend itself.

Therefore, propaganda should be disseminated everywhere to make youth realize their duty in building the Armed Forces. Efforts should be made to awaken youth to voluntarily join the Army. However, forceful conscription should be absolutely avoided, for our Army is revolutionary army in character. It originates from the people and has the task of defending the people who have given birth to it. It is this character which makes our Army different from mercenaries paid by the enemies or traitor-soldiers who massacre their own people. Various mass organizations which contribute to disseminating propaganda on this issue should establish direct contact with youths to educate them, listen to their suggestions and questions, and resolve these in accordance with the organizations' ability or to discuss the solutions with higher levels.

When youths leave to join the Army, appropriate send-off ceremonies should be organized. At various occasions and functions, visits to families of frontline combatants should be organized; the same should be done for disabled combatants and families of fallen combatants. Furthermore, priority should be given to resolving various material situations for relatives of these compatriots in accordance with our state's policy.

In favorable conditions, state authorities should visit combatants in their areas and those from their localities who have been sent to other areas, so as to link up the front and rear battlefields. All levels of women's associations everywhere should pay attention to living standards of the combatants in their localities. The Defense Ministry should also organize frequent get-togethers between youths and outstanding combatants for youths to grasp the Army's heroism, understand the three situations, and realize the eminence of combatants. Through mass organizations, the building of Revolutionary Armed Forces, through real battles, with the close cooperation of the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms, and under the leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, our Revolutionary Armed Forces will certainly develop and win greater victories.

EFFORTS TO COUNTER MEKONG RIVER FLOODING CITED

BK251559 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Station correspondent's report with portions recorded entitled: "People in Kompong Cham Province Are Fighting Actively Against Flood"]

[Excerpts] During this year's rainy season, flood waters have inundated various localities along the Mekong River. This natural disaster is more dreadful than in previous years and has damaged large quantities of crops in addition to people's houses. In Kompong Cham Province, the flood waters from the Mekong River have inundated half of the provincial seat. These flood waters have damaged offices, houses, material warehouses, and food storage. In the face of this disaster, the provincial revolutionary authorities at all levels have taken measures to fight the floods and transport people, animals, property, grain, and other materials to the higher areas. They have done this with a spirit of patriotism and a sense of responsibility. Also seriously affected by this flood are the seven districts along the Mekong River in this province, namely, Kroch Chhma, Stoeng Trang, Tbong Khmum, Kang Meas, Kaoh Sotin, Srei Santhor, and Kompong Siem.

These flood waters have risen rapidly and caused serious losses to people's lives, animals, shelters, and crops. According to a report by the provincial authorities, the damages are 682 hectares of rice seedlings and 30,000 hectares of transplanted rice. Moreover, 1,536 houses were inundated beyond repair, 136 other houses collapsed and were swept away by the flood, and a number of roads, bridges, and dikes were damaged.

In order to remedy these damages, Comrade (Pech Rieng), vice chairman of the Kompong Cham provincial people's revolutionary committee, said: [Begin recording] In order to remedy these damages, we have taken the following measures: We have persuaded the people to grow subsidiary food crops and early-maturing rice. Later on, we will promote the production of the middle and late rice. We have arranged local committees to take care of the production drive. We have instructed the mass organizations to persuade our people to strive to restore our national economy and family-run economy. We have prepared tools for launching production in the low tide season. We have particularly prepared measures for providing [words indistinct] and security for the people. [end recording]

Through the spirit of mastery, great contribution, and of patriotism of our authorities and people, we are convinced that during the coming ebb tide, Kompong Cham Province as well as other provinces along the Mekong River will be successful in their drive to grow flood-receding rice, subsidiary food crops, and dry-season rice; and to raise more animals. This will help restabilize their livelihood.

WU'S U.S. BANQUET FOR CGDK DELEGATION REPORTED

BK240344 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] On 20 September, at the office of the permanent mission of the PRC at the United Nations in New York, Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of China and head of the Chinese delegation attending the 39th UN General Assembly Session, hosted a reception in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 39th UN General Assembly Session, Neak Mneang Monique Sihanouk, and His Excellency Son Sann and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, respectively prime minister and vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and deputy heads of Democratic Kampuchea's delegation at the 39th UN General Assembly Session.

At the reception, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian expressed joy over once again meeting the three leaders of Democratic Kampuchea in New York. He pointed out that over the past year, the CGDK, under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, gained many new successes in the struggle for national liberation against the Vietnamese aggressors by further strengthening the unity and relations of solidarity among various Kampuchean nationalist and political forces.

The Chinese foreign minister said that the Vietnamese aggressors have recently suffered serious defeats. Because of these defeats, Vietnam has carried out all types of deceitful maneuvers such as its partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and its stated desire to resolve political issues in an attempt to sow conflict among Kampuchean nationalist forces and the ASEAN countries. The Chinese foreign minister went on to say that faced with maneuvers of the Vietnamese aggressors, the CGDK has firmly adhered to the principled stand of strengthening the unity and solidarity among Kampuchean nationalist forces to compel the Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw all their aggressors forces from Kampuchea. The PRC fully supports this just stand of the CGDK.

The Chinese foreign minister stressed that the presence of the three Democratic Kampuchean leaders in New York at this UN General Assembly session shows the solidarity and unity of the three Kampuchean nationalist sides. This is a heavy blow to the Vietnamese aggressors. In conclusion, the Chinese foreign minister praised the militant solidarity between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples and wished that the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for national liberation gains many more new successes.

Replying, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of the three Democratic Kampuchean leaders and Neak Mneang Monique Sihanouk, expressed profound gratitude to Chinese Foreign Ministry Wu Xueqian for cordially, warmly, and fraternally receiving and hosting a solemn reception in honor of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation. The samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea said that the PRC's international prestige and popularity are currently soaring. This high stand of the PRC has made an important contribution to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people in every field.

The samdech went on to say that the PRC has generously provided a vast amount of assistance in every field to the Kampuchean people for waging a just struggle to completely liberate the fatherland. Once again, the samdech expressed profound gratitude to the PRC and the great Chinese people.

The samdech said Kampuchean nationalist forces of the CGDK are firmly determined to increase their unity and solidarity. This is a necessary factor for achieving victory and for the survival of the Kampuchean nation. The samdech said that the three nationalist forces are determined to wage a just struggle against the Vietnamese colonialists and aggressors until they withdraw all their forces from Kampuchea, respect the just resolutions of the United Nations on the Kampuchean problem, recognize Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty, and let the Kampuchean people freely choose their state administrative regime and government without any outside interference. The samdech stressed that on this issue, Vietnam or the Soviet Union have no right to force our people to accept any government. In conclusion, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea pointed out that the fact that the PRC Government invited the three Democratic Kampuchean leaders to attend the celebrations of the PRC's 35th founding anniversary -- a solemn and historic occasion -- was a great honor and special privilege for the three leaders. The samdech said that this gesture of the PRC shows the world China's unswerving determination in supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese colonialists until winning final victory.

Attending this reception were His Excellency Ling Qing, PRC permanent representative at the United Nations, and his wife; many members of the Chinese delegation; Ieng Thirith, general secretary of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry; His Excellency Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean permanent representative at the United Nations, and his wife; and many members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending this UN General Assembly session.

VODK COMMENTS ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S 'MANEUVER'

BK260918 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Tricky Maneuver Recently Raised by Nguyen Co Thach Was Shamefully Defeated Once More"]

[Text] Since the Hanoi Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach staged the maneuver on the creation of the so-called international neutral committee to control peace in Kampuchea and the trick on the so-called unconditional negotiation to resolve the Kampuchean problem, the international community, in particular the countries in the region, have rejected and denounced this maneuver. The international community has noticed that the Vietnamese do not abandon their tricks.

This new Vietnamese maneuver is the same as the old ones. There is nothing new in this tricky maneuver because the Vietnamese do not say any single word about the issue of Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and to let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny in compliance with the UN resolutions. The Vietnamese have attempted to bury the UN resolutions and avoided unconditionally withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, that is they have attempted to make the international community accept the results of their acts of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

On 19 September, the Chinese Foreign Ministry's spokesman stated that the proposal to seek peace in Kampuchea recently raised by Nguyen Co Thach is another propaganda ploy. He went on to say that Nguyen Co Thach talked about the creation of a committee of neutral countries to control peace in Kampuchea by rejecting the related resolutions of the United Nations and by avoiding the important issue of Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. This idea is meaningless. On 19 September, Philippines Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino stated that the recent Vietnamese proposal on the Kampuchean problem was aimed at improving Vietnam's image on the diplomatic battlefield. He added that the Vietnamese have waged a diplomatic offensive in their own interests on the diplomatic battlefield by showing their good image at every UN General Assembly session.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen stated that this Vietnamese proposition must include the issue of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination so that the international community can accept it. The Singapore foreign minister stated that the recent Vietnamese proposal is a propaganda ploy. He continued that before the convening of the UN General Assembly session the Vietnamese used to raise such a proposal repeatedly in order to escape the pressure of this world organization. The secretary general of Thailand's National Security Council, Prasong Sunsiri, stated that the recent Vietnamese proposal on the Kampuchean problem was aimed at diverting this session of the UN General Assembly from the Kampuchean problem, which is the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. He called this Vietnamese proposition a tricky maneuver. Colonel Phopsuk Sutharanan, spokesman of the Thai Army, stated on 20 September that while asking ASEAN to hold talks with them on the Kampuchean problem, the Vietnamese have sent more fresh troops to Kampuchea. The Thai paper SING SIAN YIT PAO published an editorial on 20 September saying that the latest Vietnamese proposal on peace in Kampuchea carried nothing new but harped on the same stock argument. China's PEOPLE'S DAILY published an article commenting that the fact that the Vietnamese have made every effort to peddle the negotiations does not mean that they want to resolve the Kampuchean problem through negotiations. The Vietnamese have raised such a proposition because they want to benefit from these negotiations in order to pressure ASEAN to accept their 29 January 1984 proposal as a basis for holding the talks and to legitimize the Heng Samrin puppets. This article concluded that the activities staged by the Hanoi Vietnamese administration before the convening of the UN General Assembly session are useless and nobody believes them. If the Vietnamese continue to wage their maneuvers during the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, they will again be defeated.

These denunciations and exposures of the international community have clearly shown that the international community has categorically rejected the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's recent tricky maneuver. Therefore, the international community cannot accept any proposals on the Kampuchean problem that do not talk about the issue of the complete and unconditional withdrawal from Kampuchea and to let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny. These denunciations and rejections by the international community have been another shameful defeat for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

If the Vietnamese dare to raise this maneuver at the 39th UN General Assembly Session they will be more shamefully defeated because it will be an occasion for the international community to denounce and expose them directly.

SRV REINFORCEMENTS REPORTED IN KOMPONG SPEU

BK260748 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] On 14 September, the Vietnamese enemy transported 300 reinforcement soldiers from Vietnam to Anlung Chrey in Thpong District [Kompong Speu Province]. The Le Duan Vietnamese do not care about world opinion, especially the resolutions of the previous UN General Assembly sessions demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all of its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny. On the contrary, the Vietnamese have successively sent in reinforcements to Kampuchea to commit aggression and insolently massacre the Kampuchean race. The Kampuchean people hope that this UN General Assembly session will raise its voice to pressure the Vietnamese, demanding that they withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny without outside interference.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WHITE BOOK DISCUSSED BY MEDIA

PASASON Commentary Cited

BK221325 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 22 Sep 84

["Commentary: A Strong Proof of "Pan-Thaism" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, September 22 (KPL) -- The past and present activities of the Bangkok administration in connection with Lao-Thai relations are strong and irrefutable indicators proving the putting in action of "pan-Thaism", hegemonism and expansionism in coordination with foreign powers' schemes against the Lao people, the paper of the party Central Committee discloses today.

The evidences and proofs are clearly spelled out in the "white book" on Thai-Lao relations issued on September 18 by the Foreign Ministry of the Lao PDR. The Lao Government's white book evidently pointed out that Siam -- former name of Thailand -- had indiscriminately twice invaded the Lan-Xang Kingdom, the former Lao name, in 1535 and 1540. Later, the Siamese King -- with a Chinese stock named Taksin -- had once more aggressed and occupied Lan-Xang for 115 years, from 1778-1893. The white book further disclosed that the Thai Administration successively in collusion with Japanese fascists, the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists had additionally intensified their aggressions against Laos. Most of what is it known as Thailand now were in fact under the Lao sovereignty.

Another stronger and more apparent proofs demonstrating the real nature of "pan-Thaism" should be discerned during the time of U.S. imperialist aggression against Indochina, particularly against Laos. In this instance, Thailand behaving as an opportunist in its relation with the U.S. actively participated in that aggressive wars efforts against Indochinese countries. Thailand offered its territory as U.S. airbase to carry out indiscriminate bombardment over the Lao territory. 40,000 Thai troops, two-thirds of the entire Lao rightist army, had actively and directly taken part in the U.S. aggression against the Lao people, these figures excluded the Thai so-called "exported mercenaries" who mingled themselves within the Lao rightist armed forces.

The paper continues that the Bangkok reactionary circle has further intensified their anti-Lao schemes after the complete victory of national liberation of the Lao people in 1975. Thailand has persistently carried out its support and assistance to the Lao reactionaries in exile, and applied systematic economic blockade and political pressures, and attempted to weaken the economic development in the Lao PDR by all means. Moreover, Thailand has closely collaborated with Beijing hegemonists and expansionists in training and feeding the Lao reactionary gangs camping in the Chinese Yunnan Province with direct participation of Thai military officers, then using these Lao reactionaries to disturb the peaceful national development efforts of the Lao people.

The crucial problem was the barbaric attack and continued occupation of the three Lao borderline hamlets of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Paklai District of northwestern Sayaboury Province. Such barbaric military provocation and violation of the Lao sovereignty by Thai Ultra-rightist troops are irrefutable proofs confirming the Thai aggressive plan against neighbouring countries modelling from that of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists. The 3 Lao borderline hamlets problem pointed out to the world-wide public, including the Thai's that there is a premeditated Sino-Thai sabotage plan involved since the Thai invasion of the Lao territory was done a few day after the on-the-spot inspection of Chinese hegemonistic aggression by the Thai commander-in-chief at Sino-Vietnamese frontier, the paper reaffirms.

Basing on the above-mentioned facts in the past and the present as well, it is now clear as day light that Thailand has long dreamt to implement its "pan-Thaism" against the Lao PDR, and in doing so resorts to find support and close assistance from foreign powers -- namely, the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists and expansionists.

Since the facts have already been exposed, no one with a right mind in the world could be misled regarding the Lao-Thai border problem, however hard the Thai Administration tried to distort the truth. The only reasonable thing remaining for the Thai Administration to do regarding the Thai-Lao relations is for Bangkok to sincerely implement the Lao-Thai joint communiques' principles signed in 1979. Doing so, it will meet the Lao and Thai peoples' interests, the paper concludes.

'Truth' of Relations 'Exposed'

BK221334 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 20 Sep 84

["Article": "The Truth About Thai-Lao Relations Has Been Explicitly Exposed"]

[Text] On 18 September, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry issued a white book entitled "The Truth About Thai-Lao Relations." The white book was issued after troops of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries had blatantly and overtly nibbled at and occupied the Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province for more than 3 months. During this period, even though the Lao side has maintained absolute restraint and has sought by every method to settle the problem in a peaceful manner, the Thai side has tried in every way to delay and has never been sincere in settling the problem in a correct manner. The Thai side unilaterally suspended the talks and sent a so-called technical team to inspect the terrain in the three villages, to remove the border markers, and to redelineate the border line in the area so as to legitimize their occupation of the three villages. They have continued to reinforce their troops and to consolidate the occupied area as a stronghold for exiled Lao reactionaries to carry out sabotage against the Lao people. They have also reinforced military positions in areas along the Lao border in preparation for continuing to carry out movements sabotaging and opposing the LPDR claiming that the problem is a border dispute and that it is Vietnam that has blown the incident out of proportion so as to create an excuse for their aggression.

What is the truth about Thai-Lao relations in the past and at present? The white book issued by the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry clearly noted: The relations between the Lao and Thai peoples have, from times immemorial, been those between neighbors and brothers. The two peoples have been bound by blood ties and are very close to each other in the fields of culture, language, customs, habits, and religion. The two countries have sufficient favorable conditions to develop mutual good relations for the interests and aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples. However, the facts are contrary to such a development. This is because the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, adepts of pan-Thaism, have colluded with foreign forces in pursuing a hegemonist-expansionist policy against Laos and the neighboring countries.

For nearly eight centuries from the 13th century when the first Thai dynasty came into being until the early 20th century, the Thai administrative rulers have never ceased to implement a hegemonist-expansionist policy by waging scores of bloody wars against neighboring countries, namely, Laos, Kampuchea, and Malaysia; and have colluded with the Chinese feudalists to carry out aggression on several occasions against Vietnam and Burma. They savagely destroyed Angkor and Vientiane. Most of the present Thai territory used to belong to Laos and Kampuchea while the rest belonged to Burma and Malaysia.

It is obvious that Thailand is the only country in Southeast Asia that has expansionist-hegemonist ambitions. It has carried out direct aggression against, annexed the territory of, and established domination over almost all its neighbors. It has colluded with the Chinese feudalist and expansionist forces, the British and the French colonialists, the Japanese militarists, and the U.S. imperialists in pursuing a policy of aggression and domination against Southeast Asian countries. In the past as well as at present, Thailand has always been the main prop and the most efficient tool for imperialists and expansionist forces to oppose the neighboring countries, namely, Laos and Kampuchea that have been the victims most affected by Thailand's hegemonist-expansionist policy in Southeast Asia.

As for Laos, in the 15th and 16th centuries, after invading and capturing Angkor, the Siamese rulers twice invaded Lan Xang in 1535 and 1540, but they failed.

In the 18th century, availing himself of the internal division of the Kingdom of Lan Xang, Taksin -- a Siamese king of Chinese stock -- launched an extremely barbarous war of aggression against Lan Xang and turned it into a dependency of Siam for 115 years between 1778 and 1893. According to the Franco-Siamese treaty signed on 3 October 1893, the Kingdom of Lan Xang was divided, with Siam abrogating all its domination of the territory east of and all islets in the Mekong River in exchange for the French recognition of Siamese sovereignty over the entire territory of the Kingdom of Lan Xang west of the Mekong River. The 1904 and 1907 Franco-Siamese treaties clearly defined the border line between Siam and the French Indochina which also included Laos.

In the 1930's, taking advantage of the weakening and deterioration of the French and British colonialists, the Thai ruling circles relied on Japan to annex the territories of the neighboring countries, which Thailand had earlier been forced to cede to Great Britain and France. That was the emergence of the era of pan-Thaism when the Luat Thai [Thai Blood] Party was founded. The then Thai Prime Minister P. Phibun Songkhram stated that France was incapable of controlling Indochina. He noted: Our Thai compatriots will participate in the constitutional system of administration under the royal patronage of his majesty the king.

In 1949 when the Chinese revolution scored a victory, the U.S. imperialists began to use the Indochinese battlefield as the center for checking the expansion of communism and to use Thailand as the tool for implementing U.S. strategy in Asia. The Thai rulers followed further along the path in the footsteps of the United States in opposing the resistance movements of the three Indochinese peoples. The Thai rulers officially recognized the puppet regimes set up by the French colonialists in Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam. When the French Armed Forces suffered a deadlock in northern Laos and Dien Bein Phu, it was the reactionary rulers in Thailand who requested the United States to intervene and to enlarge the war in Indochina.

After the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreement, in which the independence and sovereignty of Laos were recognized, and the Pathet Lao side was recognized as a political force with its own armed forces and regrouping zone in Phongsaly and Sam Neua Provinces, the Thai reactionary rulers availed themselves of the chance to serve the United States in destroying and sabotaging the agreement by giving support and assistance to the Kratai government to launch attacks against the two regrouping provinces of the Pathet Lao side and to destroy the Lao revolution and the peace and neutrality of Laos.

When the national coalition government was established in Laos on 19 November 1957, colluding with the United States, the Thai reactionary rulers rendered support to the Sananikon clique to suppress the Pathet Lao forces and other forces struggling for national concord and to abolish the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Laos as well as other Vientiane agreements signed between the two sides in 1956 and 1957.

Between 1960 and 1964, the United States and the Thai reactionary rulers continued to oppose the Lao people's trend toward neutrality and their aspirations for national concord, undermined the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos, and sabotaged the second national coalition government of Laos. For example, they assisted Phoumi Nosavan and sent thousands of Thai officers and men to mingle with Phoumi Nosavan's ranks. Troops of Phoumi Nosavan attacked Vientiane in 1960-61 and were, however, defeated. This is why the Geneva conference on Laos was convened on 16 May 1961. Thailand agreed to take part in this conference, but the then Thai prime minister stated in April 1961 that a purely neutral Laos would lead to actual control by the communists who would pose a serious threat to Thailand in the future. This led to the destruction of the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos and of the second national coalition government.

Between 1964 and 1968, the Thai reactionaries strove to serve the United States in intensifying its special war and the air war of destruction against the Lao revolution by allowing the United States to establish many bases in places such as Udon Thani, Korat, Takhli, Sattahip, Ubon Ratchathani, Konkaen, Nakhon Phanom, and Uthapao where the largest base in Southeast Asia was built. They constructed dozens of strategic roads leading to the Thai-Lao border and used Thailand as the main base for waging the war of aggression against Laos. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote on 13 April 1966 that Thailand became a greatly valuable airbase in the U.S. strategy in northern Vietnam and Laos and that Thailand was the most helpful ally of the United States in the Indochina war.

From 1968 to 1974, the Thai reactionaries went further in the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina and strove to obstruct the establishment of the third national coalition government in Laos. For example, after Nixon was elected president of the United States in 1969 and began feverishly implementing his theory of Vietnamization and Laoization of the war, the Thai reactionaries sent as many as 40,000 soldiers to take part in the war in Laos -- two-thirds of the Lao rightist forces. In addition, tens of thousands of the so-called invisible soldiers mingled with the Lao rightist forces. Thai troops were bought to serve as the main force in the major operations against the patriotic forces, such as the Koukiet operation which was launched between 1969 and 1970 with the participation of 5,000 Thai soldiers and the Plain of Jars operation which was launched in the rainy season of 1971 with the participation of 10 Thai divisions. At the same time, the Thai troops played a role in defending such important strategic posts as the Plain of Jars, Muang Soui, Xieng Khouang, Vientiane, Route No 9, Route No 23, and so forth.

After Laos signed a peace agreement in Vientiane on 21 February 1973, Thanom Kittikhachon told journalists that the formation of the coalition government in Laos would be a threat to the security of Thailand and other neighboring countries in the region and said that 10,000 Thai troops were still stationed in northern Laos. THE NATION revealed that there would be no difficulty for 15,000 Thai soldiers to be merged into the Lao regular Army since they were Lao-speaking Thai of the north-eastern region. The Thai reactionaries also assisted the exiled Lao reactionaries living in Thailand in staging the abortive coup in August 1973 against the government of Prince Souvanna Phouma.

Only 1 day after the establishment of the LPDR, on 3 December 1975, the Thai minister of the interior angrily said that the change in Laos was an important indication of the danger to Thailand. Since then Thai soil has been used to welcome the Lao reactionaries. Moreover, the Thai reactionaries gave all available facilities for training exiled Lao reactionaries in Lop Buri, Kanchanaburi, and Nan Phong. In coordination with the CIA, they trained 4,000 exiled Lao reactionaries in Nam Phong in preparation for subversive activities against Laos. The training was done by Thai officials attached to H.Q. 333, subsequently changed to H.B.P. 917, with General Phaithun Ingkhatanuwat at the head.

At the same time, they carried out provocations against Laos. For example, they sent troops to seize Sangkhi Islet on 9 April 1977, Don Tam on 17 April 1977, and Singsu Islet on 29 April 1977. More serious still, on 4 June 1977, they repeatedly fired at the capital of Vientiane with 12.7-mm guns.

Parallel to their political and military pressure, the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles increased their economic pressure on Laos. By late May and early June 1976, Thailand had spent tens of thousands of kip to buy goods in the newly liberated towns of Laos. The ultimate goal was that the Thai power holders would blockade and organize subversion against Laos in order to keep it in constant weakness and instability. At the same time, they ordered the opening or closing of the border at whim and banned the transport of goods of various types to Laos through Thailand.

Following the collapse of the Pol Pot clique in early 1979, Beijing tried to use Thailand as a tool serving its expansionist policy in this region. For example, Thai territory has become the sanctuary for the Pol Pot genocidal clique, the place where the exiled reactionaries from the three Indochinese countries are nurtured, organized, trained, and equipped. It has also been used as a springboard for them to oppose the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. Then the Thai power holders put serious pressure on Laos in the political, economic, and military spheres. The Thai reactionaries, in collusion with Beijing, sent tens of thousands of Lao people from refugee camps in Thailand to be trained in China with the purpose of building them into a shock force for attacking Laos in the future.

Following Zhao Xiyang's visit to Bangkok at the end of January 1981 Thailand and China agreed to strengthen the organization and training of various forces opposing the Lao regime. The training of these forces is being actively stepped up in various camps in China's Yunnan Province and has increased since the end of the following year. The reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, with the cooperation of China and the United States, have actively organized the exiled Lao reactionaries on Thai territory. For example, they have established the United Front of the Lao Nationalities of the Vang Pao clique, the United Front for the Liberation of the Lao Nation of the Phoumi Nosavan clique, and the Front for the Salvation of Laos of Sisouk Na Champassak. The Thai reactionaries also helped Lao ethnic minority people flee to Thailand and sent them to the golden triangle in order to establish the so-called autonomous Meo state and the autonomous Lu state. Thailand helped Phoumi Nosavan establish the so-called alliance government for national liberation.

The above facts are only part of the Lao-Thai relations. However, they are sufficient to prove that in the past and at present, it is the Thai side and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles that have committed aggression and intervention and occupied Lao territory. The Lao people are the direct victims of their policy of expansion in Southeast Asia. The incident involving the seizure of the three Lao villages by troops of the Thai reactionaries is not accidental at all, but represents an implementation of the long-standing expansionist policy in accordance with the instruction of the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists.

The Lao people resolutely expose to public opinion in Thailand as well as to the conscientious people throughout the world the facts of Thai-Lao relations, with a view to checking Thailand's dangerous expansionist acts and to demanding that the Thai side strictly resolve the problem of the three Lao villages seized by it -- that is, to withdraw all Thai troops and personnel from the area and return the Lao-Thai relations to normal in accordance with the supreme aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples, thus contributing to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as well.

PASASON on Thai Expansionists

BK241427 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 24 (KPL) -- The organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, PASASON, today published a commentary entitled "Thai Authorities Always Follow an Expansionist Policies in Southeast Asia" and pointed out that the main cause of foreign invasion and occupation in the region has been due to Thailand's implementation of these constant policies in collusion with foreign powers.

The commentary states Southeast Asia is the only region in the world that has been the victim of so many aggressions and suffered so long under the domination of foreign imperialist and expansionist forces in the course of history. Thailand, the paper adds, is the only country in Southeast Asia that has expansionist and hegemonist ambitions. For this purpose, ever since her foundation, Thailand has carried out direct aggression against, annexed the territory and established domination over almost all her neighbours. Thailand, the paper notes, has colluded with Chinese feudalists and expansionist forces, with British and the French colonialists, with Japanese militarists and the U.S. imperialists in pursuing a policy of aggression and domination against other Southeast Asia countries. She has always been the main prop and the most efficient implement for imperialist and expansionist forces to oppose the neighbouring countries.

In the late 19th and early 20th century, the commentary continues, when the whole Southeast Asia was invaded by Western imperialist powers, the Thai people, like others in the region, were the victims of imperialist aggression. However, the Thai rulers seized the opportunity [of] contradictions among the imperialists [and] turned to collude with the imperialists in implementing their hegemonist and expansionist ambition. The paper also points out that during the first British war Thailand collaborated with Great Britain and received part of the territory of these two countries in return for its service. Moreover, Thai rulers in making concessions to France, through the France-Siamese agreement of 1867 and 1893, respectively regarding Kampuchea and Laos, recognized the French domination over these countries. In this instance France rewarded Thailand with Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces of Kampuchea. In this package deal France also recognized Thai sovereignty over all the Lao territory west of the Mekong River.

During World War II, PASASON noted, opportunist Thai rulers declared war against the U.S. and G.B. thus turned Thailand into a Japanese base. The Japanese militarists later awarded Thailand with four northern states of Malaya, two of the Burmese Shan states and all Indochinese territory west [of] Mekong River.

After the total defeat of Japanese militarists, Thailand proceeded to collude with U.S. imperialists and was among one of the first nations to send troops and equipment to participate in the U.S. war against the Korean people.

The facts, the paper points out, proved that all countries in Southeast Asia, except Thailand, were victims of foreign aggression and rule. The three Indochinese countries have always been the victims of Thai expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia.

The paper concluded that all these facts clearly show that the Thai rulers are permanently carrying out a "pan-Thaist" policy and closely collude with foreign powers to concretize their hegemonist and expansionist ambition.

CROSS-BORDER GUNFIRE WITH LAOS REPORTED 27 SEP

BK270915 Bangkok BANGKOL WORLD in English 27 Sep 84 p 32

[Text] Uttaradit -- A Thai chief warrant officer was seriously wounded this morning when he stepped on a landmine believed planted by Laotian troops in one of the three disputed villages on the Thai-Lao border, a military report said this morning.

The report said Chief Warrant Officer Seksan Chansisatchana was leading a ranger patrol unit on a routine patrol in Ban Mai, in Ban Khok sub-district, when he accidentally triggered off a minetrap. The explosion blew off his left leg and caused serious shrapnel wounds on his right leg, face and body, the report said. The soldier was later airlifted to Nan Provincial Hospital for treatment, the report added. The incident took place after a round on cross-border gunfire erupted in the area yesterday morning.

According to the military report, the Laotian troops opened fire with M79 and RPG grenade launchers and machine-guns into a ranger base 3304 at 3.20 a.m., prompting the Thai rangers to retaliate with mortars and other weapons. The exchange lasted for about 30 minutes with no casualties reported on the Thai side. Military sources noted it was the third cross-border gunfire by Laotian and Thai troops over the past week.

Athit Assures Villagers

BK251042 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Athit Kamlang-ek today assured defence volunteers from three disputed villages on the Thai-Lao border that the Army would protect them in the event of attack from the enemy. Gen Athit at the same time voiced confidence that the situation in the three villages would improve in the near future.

Gen Athit spoke to a group of about 60 defence volunteers from border villages of Uttaradit Province. The group travelled to Bangkok yesterday and this morning met Gen Athit as well as the Army's Director of Civilian Affairs; Lt-Gen Mana Rattanakoset. Accompanied here by Maj-Gen Sathon Suwanpha, commander of the First Cavalry Division responsible for the north, the group is due to stay in Bangkok until Saturday. During this period, the defence volunteers are to observe military activities, visit the military unit 123 as well as bases in Bangkok.

Second Note to UN

BK270141 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Thailand has brought to the attention of the UN secretary general the latest border conflict in which two Thai troops were killed and seven others as well as a village injured by Laotian troops and requested for the good office on the UN Security Council to restrain Laos from "provocative and senseless" acts.

The request was made in a protest note lodged by Thai Permanent Representative to UN M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi, who also asked that the text of the note be circulated among UN members and in the UN Security Council as official document.

The note, which was released here yesterday, said that on Sept 24 morning, Laotian troops rained artillery, mortars and 122-mm rockets on a temple in Ban Mai Village, one of the three disputed border hamlets in Uttaradit Province. As a result, a Thai soldier was killed and three others including a Thai villager were seriously injured, according to the note.

It said that at 4 pm the same day, Laotian troops clashed with a Thai paramilitary unit assigned to provide protection to construction crew about eight kms from Ban Mai, killing a Thai ranger and seriously injuring four others.

The note said the Thai Government deplores "such acts of aggression and charged the Lao side with insincerity and unwillingness to settle the dispute peacefully. "While reaffirming its policy of always respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, particularly those with a common border with Thailand, the Royal Thai Government reserves its right to take all necessary measures in order to preserve Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity," the note added.

The Thai ambassador to UN had earlier sent another protest note to the UN secretary general.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON JAMAICAN SUPPORT FOR UN SEAT

BK251531 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Jamaica supports Thailand's bid for the vacant seat in the United Nations Security Council, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. The foreign minister has just concluded his 4-nation tour of Latin American countries, which took him to Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay, and Jamaica respectively. During his 4-day visit to Kingston which ended on 23 September, he held talks with Hugh Shearer, Jamaica's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and foreign trade, on the Kampuchean problem, trade, and technical cooperation.

The Jamaican foreign minister reaffirmed Jamaica continues support for ASEAN's position on this issue and would continue to work closely, [he] expressed his sympathy for the refugee problem faced by Thailand. The Jamaican foreign minister also commended Thailand's generous humanitarian assistance and important role played by Thailand for peace and stability of the region.

ATHIT QUESTIONED ON MILITARY'S POLITICAL ROLE

BK270213 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek met over 300 university lecturers from the higher-learning institutes under the supervision of the University Bureau on the last day of a three-day seminar at the Grand Palace Hotel in Phatthaya last Tuesday afternoon. Following his introductory speech, Gen Athit fielded a number of questions on the role of the military in Thai politics. THE NATION publishes here the question-answer session:

Gen Athit: I am here to meet you not as a speaker, as I have told the organizer of the First Academic Seminar on National Security that I would prefer to "speak my mind" in responding to any questions that you may like to pose to me. I would like to state that my responses to your questions will be strictly based on my personal views and will not involve any of my official positions. My answers can be right or wrong -- and time will prove that in the future.

Q: Events in the past have indicated that the military have meddled with politics all along. I would like to hear from you how you think the civilian side can develop the political system freely?

A: This is not a novel question. It has been debated time and again because we separate the military from the civilians. With the concept that there are only two groups of people in the country, we just cannot arrive at a concept that the military and the civilians stand on opposite sides.

As a matter of fact, both the military and the civilians are all Thai people who only have different careers and responsibilities. They are in different careers and both are serving the country all the same. Criticisms have been frequently heard to the effect that soldiers often meddled with this or that. The criticisms have only widened the gap of misunderstanding and blurred the real issue.

From a historical perspective, soldiers and civilians have never been separated from each other. When a war broke out, all the men on farmland in the countryside were enlisted and organized into military units to defend the country. Therefore, both soldiers and civilians have to defend the country. So, there does not exist a "soldier vis-a-vis civilian" situation. There only exist different duties.

Judging by the Military Services Act, all Thai citizens are soldiers. The act categorically states that all Thai men must enter military services for the country. The people who are drafted into the Armed Forces are categorised into two groups: regular force and reserve force. Speaking on the relations between soldiers and politics, I would like to venture the view that all Thai people must study politics, keep abreast of political development and engage themselves in political activities, whatever careers or occupations they may have. As for the question on when politics will start to develop freely, I say we have been free people all along. The point is how much we have made use of our freedom. I'd like to stress that both soldiers and civilians have to keep abreast of political development. Soldiers are involved in politics the same way as the people by casting their ballots in elections to pick their representatives to do legislative work in parliament. This is the maximum extent of military involvement in politics, full stop. The military has never prohibited anybody from talking about politics or engaging in political activities.

Q: A stable country relies on several pillars, but here in Thailand the military institution is the only major pillar. Do you think that the country will be more secure if the importance of other institution is stressed too? To my knowledge, the military always have a say in appointing or dismissing a Cabinet member.

A: You are right in saying that a country has many pillars to rely on as with only one pillar, a country will be only a spirit house. I affirm here that the military institution is only one of the pillars and is not the main one at all as it is up to the people to choose which one is the main pillar. As a matter of fact, everybody must rely upon one another. I have said many times that if our country goes to war, then all the people and the soldiers will fight together. We are not going to fight with only regular troops.

Hence, we are for the concept that every institute should be made stable and strengthened so that it can share the role to prop up the country. Only the military is not sufficient. We need other institutions too.

I can categorically deny that I have ever considered appointing or dismissing any Cabinet members. If I had been in the decision making process, I would have sacked many Cabinet members, but I am not involved in it. The prime minister and the political parties joining the coalition government are responsible for the matter. If I had that kind of power, you can anticipate more exciting stories.

Q: How do you think the military-government relations should be to strengthen the security of the country?

A: We are soldiers of the government. The military need budgets from the government's coffer which comes from taxes paid by the people.

So, the military is under the government and our relationship with the government is now so good that stability can be guaranteed. The rumours about a rift between the government and the military are groundless and I am fed up with the rumours. When something trivial happens, it is usually blown out of proportions and spread as rumours, despite the fact that the situation is virtually normal.

Every country has its problems to solve and we need circumspection and prudence in solving the problems. It is not healthy to make a mountain out of a molehill. For instance, the rumours about rifts. I don't see any cracks. Then, came rumours about an imminent coup d'etat. I say the rumour-mongers must have ulterior motives, otherwise, they would not have spread the rumours.

Somebody asked me about the rumours and when I answered that there was nothing to the rumours, he expressed doubts and even retorted that I did not know anything. If I did not know anything, how can I control my men? I suppose it's fun to spread and pass on such rumours about rifts and cracks.

Take my relations with the premier as another example, they said that I was at odds with him. How could it be? In fact, I respect the premier and when he was down with influenza I called on him because I was worried about his health. I saw him off at the airport in a polite manner but it has been written that I walked hand-in-hand with him towards the gangway of the plane. How could I have done that? This is the nature of our society and I think that it's time to change these things.

Q: What is the long-term policy of the military institution towards politics?

A: Why are you so worried about the military? I have said that the military is united with the people. Our policy is the same as the policy of the people and the military institute will help strengthen and stabilize politics.

Q: Some people see the military as a behind-the-scenes force that has been putting pressure on both the legislative and administrative branches. They think that the military was behind the move to amend the Constitution to permit permanent officials to take up political posts. What is your reaction to the military image?

A: I have ventured my opinion on many occasions about the constitutional articles that bar permanent officials from political posts and I will not repeat my view. I only think that we should make full use of all available human resources right now are sufficient, then, O.K. But if we think that we should expand the use of our human resources, we should do it. That's all and there is nothing more behind that.

I have been usually dragged into the issue. When somebody wants to amend the Constitution, there is always criticism that the amendment is meant for me. I just cannot understand. Actually, the burden on my shoulder right now is very heavy and it's not fun to take on more responsibility. Frankly speaking, I have never wanted whatever they said I wanted. When anything happens, the buck is usually passed to me.

I am already happy with what I am doing now: retain stability in the Armed Forces, bring about solidarity for the Armed Forces and the police force, and coordinate closely with the public. That's all I want.

Anybody who wants to amend the Constitution can do it as he likes and anybody who wants to oppose it can go ahead. I have nothing to do with them. You just have it your way in deciding which party to rule the country. If permanent officials don't have brains and qualifications, then let them stay where they are now. I don't give much attention to the issue. I only feel that it is not right to allow only legislators to rule the country, and bar permanent officials from it.

Q: Can you please explain to us what really happened about the swoop on two Young Turk officers? There are confusing stories about the matter. It was first reported that they were arrested, but later reports had it that they were invited and then came the reports that misunderstandings had been cleared and an apology was made.

A: They are all rumours. There was no arrest at all. What really happened is that a military officer returned here from the United States and the authorities involved invited him and the people involved to ask them whether it was a new or an old story. Something like that. So, I let it (the verbal attack) stop and summoned them to ask them what it was all about and to clear the misunderstandings. That's all. The matter has been closed.

It has been over, although some people may understand that there is a rift between soldiers in active services and those outside the military establishment. Actually, there is nothing. The people (Young Turk officers) have been dismissed and nobody wants to take revenge on them. You see, it is not in accordance with sportmanship to chase a boxer who has descended from the ring. Boxers have rules to follow. Nobody wants to mistreat them. They understand but they spoke too much. I only feel sympathetic with the dismissed officers who are poor because they used to be my subordinates and so, I have been seeking to return them the right to pension just to alleviate their plight.

The request is under the consideration of the Defence Ministry and since there are some technical problems involved, we are thinking about what we can do to help them. We are looking for an appropriate means.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID -- The Japanese Government will give 510 million baht aid to Thailand for three projects to improve the standard of living of the local people. Director General of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation Aphilat Osathanon and Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Masatada Tachibana on 17 September exchanged notes in a signing ceremony. This is the third exchange of notes this year under Japan's grant aid program. The grant aid will be used to support a project for environmental improvement along the Thai-Lao border, the expansion of the Rayong Marine Fisheries Station, and the improvement of food production in Thailand. The project along the Thai-Lao border is to supply water to the Lao refugees in Pak Chom Camp and the Thai villagers living nearby who have been suffering from a shortage of fresh water in Loei Province. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 17 Sep 84 BK]

LE DUAN WRAPS UP INDIAN VISIT, RETURNS HOME

Visits Atomic Research Center

OW252347 Hanoi VNA in English 1658 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 25 -- Party General Secretary Le Duan this morning visited the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Trombay, 30 kilometres away from downtown Bombay, VNA correspondent reports.

On behalf of the 12,000 scientists, technicians and other personnel working at the centre, Prof P.K. Iyengar, director of the centre, apprised General Secretary Le Duan and his party of the activities of that largest centre of its kind in India, and India's policy of self-reliance in becoming self-sufficient in atomic energy for its economic development.

At present, P.K. Iyengar said, India has three nuclear power plants in operation with a total output of 1,095 megawatts, about three percent of the total national electric power generation, and is building three other ones. He said further that India was expected to have 25 nuclear power plants in operation by the year 2000, about one-tenth of the total number of such facilities in the world now, to produce 10,000 megawatts.

Asked by Le Duan about India's use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, Iyengar said India was using atomic energy in many fields of economic and social development, such as agriculture, medicine and industry. Le Duan was shown to a 40-mw reactor, one of the four reactors at the centre, and the radiation medicine division. Before leaving the centre, Le Duan wrote in its visitor's book warmly praising India's achievements in the development of nuclear energy and expressing his hope for the constant strengthening of the scientific and technological cooperation between India and Vietnam.

This afternoon, Le Duan cordially received representatives of many Indian political parties and mass organizations in Bombay.

Departure Ceremony

BK261431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Le Duan has left Bombay for home, finely concluding his official friendly visit to the Republic of India. On 26 September, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of our party Central Committee, left Bombay, The last leg of his trip, successfully concluding his official friendly visit to the Republic of India.

The government and people of the friendly country gave the general secretary and his delegation the most solemn and sincere reception. The Indian leaders very profoundly used cordial words to praise our people's heroic struggle and valuable contributions to the independence and freedom of nations.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed her most particular and sincere feelings for President Ho. During talks as well as among the general public, our friends stressed the close relationship between the two nations and the very find relations between the two countries.

The send-off ceremony at Santa Cruz airport was solemnly and warmly organized. Mr Latif, governor of Maharashtra State, with Bombay as the capital, together with many ministers and delegates of political parties and mass organizations, were also on hand to see our delegation off. Many of the general consuls and consuls in Bombay were also present at the send-off ceremony.

Before departing, Comrade Le Duan said: From Bombay, India's capital, we will be flying home to bring to our people the fine results of this significant trip and the pure and brilliant feelings of friendship of the Indian people, a great nation very close to Vietnam.

As the aircraft crossed the Indian border, Comrade Le Duan sent a message to thank Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as follows:

Respected Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India:

Leaving the great India, I sincerely thank you. I am very pleased with the results of my visit. I wish you and other Indian leaders good health and new victories. May India be prosperous and the Indian people happy!

[Dated] 26 September 1984

[Signed] Le Duan, CPV general secretary

Greeted By Leaders on Return

OW261734 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 26 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, returned to Hanoi today after successfully concluding his official friendship visit to the Republic of India.

He was welcomed back at the presidential palace by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and minister of national defence; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C.; Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and vice president of the State Council; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C.; Dong Si Nguyen, alternate Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Lam, Le Quang Dao, Hoang Tung, Nguyen Thanh Binh and Tran Xuan Bach, secretaries of the party C.C.; Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party C.C., vice president and secretary general of the State Council; Le Van Luong, member of the party C.C. and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Vu Dinh Lieu and Tran Phuong, members of the party C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Xuan Thuy, and Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Vu Quang, member of the party C.C. and head of the party C.C.'s International Department; Dang Hoi Xuan, president of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice minister for foreign affairs, and many other high-ranking party and state officials and senior Army officers. Sadasiva Sivaswami, Indian charge d'affaires a.i. in Vietnam, was present on the occasion.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN SUPPORTS LAO WHITE BOOK

BK260709 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Sep 84

["Recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "The Thai Reactionary Authorities' Criminal Policy Against Laos Is Surely Doomed To Failure"]

[Text] On 19 August [as heard], the LPDR Foreign Ministry made public a white book entitled "The Truth About Thai-Lao Relations." Citing historical facts, the white book systematically and comprehensively exposes Thailand's expansionist and hegemonist policy toward Laos and other neighboring countries.

As everyone knows, Thailand recently sent its troops to brazenly invade Lao territory, causing tension along the Lao-Thai border. This is not an isolated incident but part of the Bangkok authorities' dark designs which stem from the old great Thai doctrine and the Thai reactionary authorities' current hostile policy against the Lao and the other Indochinese peoples.

The Lao Foreign Ministry's white book points out: For nearly 8 centuries, the Thai authorities have continuously pursued a great Thai expansionist and hegemonist policy, waging dozens of bloody wars of aggression against Laos, Kampuchea, and Malaysia; and collaborated with the Chinese feudalists on occasions to carry out many invasions against Vietnam and Burma. They devastated Angkor and Vientiane. The present territory of Thailand consists mainly of the former kingdoms of Laos and Khmer and part of the territory of Burma and Malaysia.

Historically as at present, Thailand has always colluded with the most reactionary forces of the times in carrying out acts that serve its own interests to the detriment of others. The white book of the Lao Foreign Ministry cited concrete historical evidence: In the late 19th century, the Siamese authorities sought by every means to take advantage of the contradictions between Britain and France and entered into agreement with both Britain and France for the purpose of annexing territories of neighboring countries. They signed the Siamese-Franco agreements of 1883 [date as heard] and 1867 which gave Battambang and Siam Reap Provinces of Kampuchea to Siam. They also relied on British support and took advantage of the difficulties France was experiencing to take over the part of Lao territory west of the Mekong River. During World War II, Thailand, in collusion with the Japanese fascists, continued to seize parts of Lao and Kampuchean territories.

Between the end of World War II and 1975, Thailand became an ally of the United States and efficiently served this imperialist chieftain in the latter's war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries. Along with the U.S. imperialists, Thailand perpetrated numerous serious crimes against the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea.

After the United States had been ignominiously defeated and driven out of the Indochinese peninsula, the ultrarightist reactionaries among the Thai authorities still refused to open their eyes and draw the necessary lessons from history. Contrary to this, since 1975, they have continued to go farther along their old criminal path. They have continued to rely on the United States and collude with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists; pursued a hostile foreign policy against Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam; turned Thailand into a sanctuary for the Pol Pot genocidal clique and various Lao and Khmer reactionary groups serving as Beijing's henchmen; and acted as an efficient tool of Chinese expansionism in Southeast Asia.

These acts are vital factors that create tense situations along the Thai-Lao border and Thai-Kampuchean border and widen the rift in the relations between Thailand and the three Indochinese countries. These acts also have undermined peace and stability in the region, and created a danger of pushing Southeast Asian nations into a useless confrontation, thereby benefiting the United States and China which are waiting to fish in troubled waters.

The Lao Foreign Ministry's white book also points out that the Thai reactionary leadership has perfidiously carried out a doubled-face policy toward the Lao people. Overtly, they have pretended to promote friendship and develop cooperation, but in reality they have plotted to overthrow the Lao state by peaceful means, increase their comprehensive sabotage activities against Laos, and destabilize and weaken this country, thereby forcing Laos to rely chiefly on Thailand.

The fact that the ultrarightist reactionary group in the Thai ruling circles have sent troops to attack, invade, and occupy the Mai, Kang, and Savang villages, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province of Laos since 6 June 1984 is a new, important event grossly violating the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos.

The Thai leadership's hostile policy toward Laos and the other Indochinese countries is comprehensive and systematic, but it is very superficial and may create dangers for Thailand itself. Reality has proved that Thailand has shared the bitter failures caused by its masters. If Thailand continues to stubbornly cling to the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to oppose the three Indochinese countries, it will face more severe failures.

The Lao and other Indochinese peoples have always expressed their aspiration to live in peace, independence, and freedom; and to maintain friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries, including Thailand. The LPDR's foreign policy is based on peace and a just cause. In its relations with Thailand, the Lao Government has consistently showed its goodwill to solve all conflicts by peaceful negotiations. However, to achieve peace, friendship, and cooperation between Laos and Thailand, it is necessary for Thailand to give up its schemes and hostility against Laos and the other Indochinese countries. It is a prerequisite for creating favorable conditions for the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries to negotiate and peacefully solve all outstanding problems among them and in the region in order to build South-east Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

INCREASE IN TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION REPORTED

BK231405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] According to the Soviet press, implementing the agreements on economic and scientific and technical cooperation and goods exchange for the 1981-85 period, Soviet assistance and Soviet-Vietnamese trade relations in 1985 will increase manyfold compared with the past.

Specifically by 1985, trade revenue between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will increase by 1.8 time over that of the previous 5-year plan, with commodities which are important to Vietnam's national economy being increased manyfold. These include ferrous products; nitrogenous fertilizer; spare parts for transport machines, equipment, and facilities; farm and construction machines; petroleum products; and so forth.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW210833 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 21 — A delegation of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Dr. Ali Ahani, political director general for Asia and Oceania, left here Thursday concluding a three-day visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

During its stay in Vietnam the Iranian guests were cordially received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister, had working session with the delegation. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and discussed bilateral questions and international issues of mutual concern.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES RED CROSS DELEGATION

OW260031 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 25 -- A delegation of the League of Red Cross Societies comprising Enrique de la Mata, L.R.C.S. president, and Kingsley Seevaratnam, director of the L.R.C.S. Department for Asia and the Pacific, arrived here Monday on a friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Red Cross Society (VRCS).

This afternoon, the delegation was cordially received by chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, who welcomed the delegation to Vietnam and expressed his sincere thanks to the L.R.C.S. for its support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the past, particularly its emergency relief to the people in the storm and flood-stricken areas. He also expressed his wish for the constant development of the co-operation between the L.R.C.S. and the V.R.C.S.

Also present on the occasion was Dr. Nguyen Van Tin, vice president of the host society.

HOANG TUNG ON EARLY CPV CONGRESS, SRV LEADERSHIP

OW211035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Vietnam's new leaders, including Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, will make their formal debut next year when the Communist Party is likely to hold a national convention, two years ahead of schedule, a senior party secretary has said.

Though party General Secretary Le Duan, Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh, and other party elders are still active, their duties have been gradually taken over by younger leaders, party Secretary Hoang Tung said Thursday. He said Politburo members Le Duc Tho and Vo Chi Cong are expected to emerge as new party leaders.

In the most clear indication of a change in party leadership to date, the secretary also referred to Politburo members To Huu, Vo Van Kiet and Nguyen Duc Tam, and alternate Politburo member Nguyen Co Thach as younger party leaders doing important jobs. To Huu and Vo Van Kiet are vice premier, and Nguyen Co Thach is foreign minister. Hoang Tung, a senior party spokesman, is regarded close to General Secretary Le Duan.

The secretary said high on the agenda at the party convention will be a review of the decade since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, and formulation of a 10-year program covering the period 1986-1995. The previous party convention was held in 1982. Hoang Tung indicated Vietnam's socialist policy has been fully reviewed by new party leaders.

CONFERENCE VIEWS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH

BK210846 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The party Central Committee's Organization Department recently held a symposium in Dac Lac Province to discuss the status of party building work in the Central Highlands and the western region of the coastal provinces in central Vietnam during the 1980's.

The symposium clearly pointed out that since the south was completely liberated, the party organizations in the Central Highlands and the western region of the coastal provinces in central Vietnam, fully imbued with the general line and economic line of the party and holding fast to the two strategic tasks, have sharply defined their local political tasks, adopted concrete steps, and closely combined economic development with the building and strengthening of national defense at the grassroots level from the beginning.

Over the past 9 years, the party organizations in the Central Highlands have consolidated and firmly maintained the solidarity between the local ethnic Vietnamese and the highlanders and have successfully developed unity between the minority nationalities and the ethnic Vietnamese who recently arrived from the delta to build new economic zones and between the Army and the people, thus creating an aggregate strength to develop ceaselessly the Central Highlands and the western region of the coastal provinces in central Vietnam.

Owing to the efforts in party building, over the past 9 years the entire Central Highlands has undergone major changes in the economic, social, cultural, public health, educational, security, and national defense fields.

NHAN DAN ON NATIONAL AUDITING CONFERENCE

BK251543 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 88 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] On 28 and 29 August 1984, the Council of Ministers' Office, the State Planning Commission, the General Statistics Department, the Finance Ministry, and the Ministry of Supply held a joint national conference in Hanoi to review the task of auditing materials in 1983.

Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

After two years of implementing Decision No 195 of the Council of Ministers, some good results have been initially achieved in the task of accounting for materials. As of 30 June 1984, some 23 ministries and general departments and 38 provinces and cities have implemented the system of auditing materials in 1983. The Ministry of Building, the General Department of Rubber Plantation, and the Provinces of Long An and Song Be have not implemented the system. This was the third time audits have been made since the state established the system of auditing materials in the national economy. More and more primary economic units of the various ministries, sectors, and localities have instituted the auditing of materials with every passing day in order to submit audits as required by the system. All units of the Ministry of Home Trade and the Ministry of Power have achieved the system of auditing materials, though at different levels.

In general, nearly all the production and business units of the above-mentioned ministries, sectors, and localities have succeeded in auditing materials only in the areas of industrial production, communications and transportation, and distribution and supply. In other areas such as construction, cottage industry, and barter, very few units have achieved audits. The number of audited products and the types of materials audited along with products have increased. However, the ratios of audited materials to the total amounts of materials used the production and business remain at different levels.

This indicates that management and profit-and-loss accounting has not been performed really well or uniformly. Coal and gasoline, which are the types of materials to be audited for relevant products, have been audited at fairly high percentages from 80 to 90 percent, while only 30 to 50 percent of other materials have been audited. Particularly electricity, a type of important energy material, and some other materials used in agricultural production and barter for grain have just been initially audited in some units.

According to the 1983 audits on materials, losses have been reduced on 23 types of materials used in production (excluding losses in circulation) and the total amount of money saved is 168.3 million dong. The figures of saved materials are considerable such as: 196 metric tons of cotton yarn, 5,718 metric tons of gasoline, and 4,045 metric tons of assorted steel or a reduction of 1,329 metric tons in losses. Meanwhile, some 20 types of materials have been used in production over the prescribed norms, costing in excess of 273.7 million dong. The types of materials that have been the most used in excess of the prescribed norms are coal with 174,763 metric tons, diesel oil with 8,526 metric tons, and cotton fiber with 738 metric tons. Thus, the part saved is not enough to compensate for waste caused by excessive use of materials. This is not to mention losses and waste incurred in the course of circulation, supply, and shipment which are very huge, three or four times of losses and waste incurred in production.

The conferees unanimously agreed on the guidelines for auditing materials in the future as follows: to improve positively and uniformly the management system of various sectors at all levels along the lines of improving the planning task in accordance with the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution; to continue to implement scrupulously and effectively the system of auditing materials on the basis of establishing the technical and economic norms and targets, and of intensifying the accounting and statistical tasks at all echelons, especially in primary economic units; to provide timely amendments and guidances for the system of rewarding and commending those units that have used materials economically, and of punishing those units that have excessively and wastefully used materials or have used materials improperly such as purchasing and selling materials for profits, shortchanging materials in the plan for nonplanned production, failing to observe discipline in the delivery of products, and integrating business by running after the market systems.

Addressing the conference, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Vice Chairman Do Muoi cited the initial results in the task of auditing materials, commended 23 ministries and general departments, and 38 provincial and city units for having made some progress in implementing the system of auditing materials and for having gradually turned the system into a pattern; he further criticized the Ministry of Building, the General Department of Rubber Plantation, and the economic building units of the Ministry of Defense and in some provinces for having not submitted audits on materials to the state. Comrade Do Muoi clearly analyzed the real characteristics of the system of auditing materials and the new management system in the areas of circulating, supplying, and using materials. Practical facts have proven that the implementation of the system of auditing materials is the struggle between right and wrong in economic management which is aimed at helping establish a new, progressive management system, and at eliminating the bureaucratic administration based on subsidization. This is the struggle between the old and new working methods and between the two paths in the course of socialist construction.

All sectors at all levels should study even more scrupulously the implementation of the system of auditing materials. The sectors of statistics, finance, planning, and material supply should coordinate with one another more closely in providing leadership and guidance and promptly resolve specific problems in a practical and correct manner so as to systematize promptly and effectively this task.

The auditing of materials must be one of the indispensable contents in the action program of primary economic units and of all leading echelons up to ministries and provincial and city authorities. It must be aimed at promoting the struggle to implement the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution and the four socioeconomic objectives set forth by the fifth party congress.

TO HUU ADDRESSES COMMUNIST YOUTH CONFERENCE

BK220948 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee recently held a conference in Hanoi to review the union's economic management activities, to decide on developing the role of youth organizations in motivating young people throughout the country to implement successfully the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, and to discuss strengthening the guidance of the union's organizations at all levels over the youth movements in colleges and vocational schools.

Comrades To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference.

The conference set forth the guidelines and tasks of the union in improving economic management. In the immediate future, the youth union should concentrate on satisfactorily carrying out its four tasks: to pay attention to educating youths in politics, ideology, and revolutionary ethics so as to develop strongly young people's assault role and collective mastery; and to stir up a vigorous and incessant movement for revolutionary action, thereby bringing about real changes in the national economy. Along with disseminating the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, the youth union should impart knowledge of management to youth union members step by step, especially union cadres at all levels. The youth union should bring into fully play its political role in improving management and reorganizing production to exploit the country's potential in terms of labor, trades, and land. The union should take the initiative in participating in the elaboration and successful implementation of state plans, step up its supervisory and control activities, and expose and struggle against negative practices in order to implement satisfactorily the enterprise management system. The union should also actively take part in carrying out a number of urgent tasks in distribution and circulation.

The conference discussed measures to improve the organizational work of and guidance over the various mass organizations to ensure that the latter will satisfactorily fulfill their task of participating in economic management. The conference also adopted a resolution on the youth union's work in schools and its activities concerning teenagers and children.

Numerous basic youth union organizations reported on their successful experiences in organizational work and in motivating youths of fulfilling the youth's five programs of revolutionary action, thus contributing practical measures to help promote the youth union's work and the development of the youth movement in the period that lies ahead.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING THAI ENVOY

OW241602 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 24 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today received Montri Chalichan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand, who paid him a farewell visit before his departure for home for a new assignment. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the Thai diplomat.

TIMES JOURNAL CARRIES 20 SEP MARCOS ADDRESS

Part 1

HK260410 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 21 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Address by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to the Rotary Club of Manila 20 Sep; Part 1]

[Text] In my years in public life, I have been the guest so many times of the Rotary Club of Manila, that I am now quite familiar with the rewards as well as the pains of being the object of your hospitality.

Of the rewards, I can confidently attest to the fact that you never fail to provide your luncheon speaker a good lunch, which I have had, that you give him ample time and room to be heard, and that all in all you hand him here one of the most lively forums that he can hope to have in this country. But just as so many things in life do not come for free, so these rewards descend upon your guest as a certain price. And the price is that of your merciless scrutiny and questioning, and heaven help those of us who have neither the wit nor the humor to take it all in stride.

All this is part of a tradition that has been faithfully kept for 65 years now since the founding of the Rotary Club of Manila. And it is entirely to be expected of a community of opinion leaders in our country for whom national affairs is of more than passing importance.

There is a story told about Daniel Webster, the famed American orator and statesman, that after one of his speeches, he was approached by one member of the audience who apparently was not at all impressed. The latter said to him: "I had heard that you were a very great man, but I don't think so. I heard your speech and understood every word you said." You may well say that the guy was not a Rotarian.

For myself, I will simply say that today I would be thankful if by the time I am finished, you will have understood all I have to say about the policies of government today and about some key issues of national life, rather than remember me for being allegedly great or inscrutable. For truly, this is a time when we cannot have too much of clarity and understanding in public affairs.

In recent months, I have come to fear that the national dialogue -- between factions, between sectors of our society, between political parties, between business and government, between various industries -- has been clogged up by misimpressions and misunderstandings, by humbug and platitudes, by anxieties and rumors, that cloud our perceptions of national life, and of the real problems that we must face. Almost every question of public policy, every issue of public concern, is swiftly attenuated by all sorts of rumors and speculations.

I should like to address myself here today to a few areas of the national life and affairs in which understanding is especially needed to ensure effective and responsible action. They are first, the matter of our negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and international banks, and the implications that an agreement will have for the economy and the nation; secondly, the matter of confidence -- business and public alike -- in the very stability and future of the country' and thirdly, the matter of the roles of the political parties in our system of government and how this relates to the vital process of national recovery and stabilization.

Let me start with the IMF and loan restructuring negotiations. The first question of our negotiations with the IMF and international creditors, it has been amazing how much is being said or anticipated on the basis of so few facts that are known or understood.

To begin with, there seems to be much confusion in the public mind about what exactly is the program we are negotiating, and whether this involves two separate agreements, one with the International Monetary Fund and another with the international banks or commercial banks. In fact, we are speaking here of one single program for the country. But this involves two essential elements: an agreement with the IMF for a \$630-million standby credit facility; and an agreement with the various banks for the rescheduling of a portion of our country's external debt. These two are interlinked, and one cannot be approved without the other. Moreover, the negotiations with the banks or the commercial banks is supposed to take place only after the conclusion of the talks with the IMF.

What has happened so far? What has happened is that the first stage of the negotiations -- that with the IMF -- has been concluded successfully. This has had the effect of providing a "Good Housekeeping seal" for the country, and this in turn has provided the "Go signal" for the commercial banks, which number about 483, to now negotiate its own agreements with our government. It is for this reason that Central Bank Governor Fernandez and Prime Minister Virata are both now in the United States. Of course, there is also an interim aspect and that in the negotiation for the bridging funds, the funds that may be needed while we are completing the negotiations with the commercial banks.

It is when the negotiations with the 483 commercial banks is concluded successfully that the IMF board will act upon our government's letter of intent, and hopefully approve our program. Right now, the one who has acted on it favorably is the general manager of the International Monetary Fund. Although the talks with the IMF have been concluded, therefore, approval of the programs has not yet been given. I repeat, this will come after the negotiations with the commercial banks. And we must point out the fact that unless an agreement is reached with these commercial banks, there will be no program, and negotiations will have to be undertaken anew.

However, the brighter side of the picture is that the conclusion of the talks with the IMF teams and the verdict of "good housekeeping" it rendered constitutes already a significant augury for the approval of the entire program of the Philippines. The news reports, therefore, are not exactly in error.

Part 2

HK260411 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 22 Sep 84 p 2

[Address by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to the Rotary Club of Manila 20 Sep; Part 2]

[Text] All the key components of our recovery program are in place. The same have been favorably received by the IMF. And these we are confident will in turn enjoy the support of the banks. In sum, we believe that approval of the program is only a matter of time. And we envision that we may secure this by the latter part of October.

As to the elements of the program for restoring balance in our external economic relations and the payments position, the steps we are taking are mainly the following, and may I say this as simply as possible:

1. The reduction of the budget deficit to about 1 to 1.2 per cent of GNP by 1985.
2. The reduction of the financial requirements of government corporations from P18 billion last year to about P12 billion in 1984.
3. The control and reduction of liquidity.
4. The containment of inflation beginning this year and beyond. On the last item, bringing down inflation is perhaps the most critical of these objectives, for the problem is ruinous to all. Inflation saps incomes and upsets the flow of commerce and economic activity. And the worse part is, it prejudices most of all the small people. It is in this light that we have utilized interest rates policy and open market operations of the Central Bank. We now project a downtrend in inflation during the latter part of the year. And we believe that stabilization measures will allow us to lower interest rates by 1985.

Developments in recent months already show part of the impact of this program. And there is confidence that we will meet the targets we have set for ourselves. At this point of the year, the hoped-for downtrend of inflation is beginning to take shape.

In our balance of payments position, an actual surplus of \$239 million was posted as early as the first quarter of 1984. When adjusted for arrearages in interest and other payments, however, we still would have a deficit of \$155 million. For the first five months of 1984, the value posted a growth of 7.6 per cent, from \$1,944 million to \$2,144 million. Significantly, nontraditional manufactured exports posted a 20.5 per cent increase in value.

In contrast, imports decline over the same period by as much as 21 per cent, from \$3,036 million to \$2,399 million. Our oil import bill was limited to \$730 million, due to a reduction on imports to 25.1 million barrels of oil. As to the broad implications that approval of our loan restructuring and financial program will have when it does come, we can say that this is a crucial step for the country toward recovery. It will mean firstly the normalization of our dealings with the international financial community. With loan restructuring approved, availing of credit lines will now enable our industries to resume normal operations through the importation of their critical raw material requirements.

There are those who have said that the \$630-million IMF credit facility will be merely utilized to pay the interests and arrearages of our loans. This is not the case. The amount is designed to build up our reserves to a substantial level by the end of the year and by 1985.

Overall, with the approval of the program, we envision the resumption of a great deal of normal business activity by 1985. What lends, I think, some real confidence about our ability to implement the economic recovery program is the fact that during the past 11 months, when we were negotiating with the IMF, the national economy proved itself quite resilient and strong. Without new money during this period, except for some bilateral aid, we have managed fairly well. Delay in the IMF approval did not cripples us or worsen the crisis we were facing as some others had prognosticated. In fact, there was perceptible improvement from the difficulties we were facing during the last quarter of 1983.

From October 1983 to the present, we have received about \$1.5 billion in bilateral assistance from the following sources:

Asian Development Bank, \$450 million

World Bank, 500 million

United States, 490 million

From the OECF loans and Japan, 120 million

These amounts have been primarily directed toward providing for an adequate supply of raw materials but principally animal feeds, fertilizers, pesticides, supply needs and veterinary pharmaceuticals, which are critical for our food production program.

Another question that seems cropping up is, where did the foreign loans amounting to about \$26 billion go? There are speculations of all sorts. While we are on the subject of rescheduling our external debt, it may be appropriate to focus briefly on where this money went. Because this seems to underpin many of the misimpressions and confusion about our economy today.

As of March 31 this year, our external debt amounted to \$25.152 billion. Of this total, \$16.592 billion is accounted for by the non-monetary section. That includes all debts incurred by the national government and local governments, and government and private corporations. The remainder of \$8.56 billion went to the monetary sector, and this includes funds relevant to the private sector to private business. The amount that went to non-monetary sector is further broken down to \$11.372 billion which went to the public sector, and \$5.22 billion to the private sector.

Much of the public sector loans were granted in the form of official development assistance and were used to finance infrastructure projects, irrigations, energy and social development projects. About \$2.8 billion went into power electrification projects, including the nuclear power plant which ultimately ended up to cost about \$1 billion, geothermal plants which has cost us about \$.5 billion, hydroelectric and rural electrification projects about \$900 million, as well as their transmission and distribution facilities.

Some \$1.1 billion was allocated for the improvement of the country's transportation network. This covered roads and highways construction and improvement. This also included purchase of aircraft as well as improvement of airport. Improvements of railways system, including the purchase of locomotive and light rail system amounted to \$200 million. In addition, loans for general infrastructure and other development projects amounted to \$1 billion.

Direct private sector borrowings, on the other hand, were mainly used to finance business activities in the manufacturing business, \$1.37 billion; mining, \$76 million; public utilities, \$75 million; among others. Loans for relending to export-oriented projects and small-medium scale industries amounted to \$1 billion. For major industrial projects, as a matter of comparison to complete the perspective, we spent \$1 billion. And finally for the agriculture sector in terms of irrigation facilities, \$600 million to \$1 billion.

The evidence of all these public expenditures and investments are there for anyone to see, anyone who wants to examine the matter dispassionately in fact, in the last elections, they were pointed out and became issues between the parties competing for the mandate of the people. And there is no doubt that whether you belong to the majority party or to the opposition you know where that money went and you know where these projects are. They are to be seen for one in the modernization and upgrading program we have undertaken for all infrastructure and facilities which were in the early seventies so inadequate and dilapidated that these constituted a physical obstacle to exports and to production. They are to be seen in the massive development program that has at this point already reduced our dependence on imported oil from 94 percent in 1971 to only 60 percent today. And they are to be seen in our new irrigation systems that have considerably helped to improve our food production effort.

When I first became president in 1965, I had a survey made of all the irrigation systems that were available and how many hectares they water. The result of the survey was 300,000 hectares. Today, we have 1,250,000 hectares irrigated. And when we project our vision to the near and long-term prospects of the economy, our investments in these areas, on energy principally and food, transportation and the infrastructure that moves trade and commerce, as well as the investments on small and medium scale industries and on productivity by the small men, this area, will spell even greater dividends for the future.

Now I know that of late there have been complaints to the effect that credit has been tight. Yes, we admit that, but we say this is temporary, and that we see the end of a tunnel, and it is bright. In the national recovery program we are at present undertaking it bears stressing that these earlier and long-term investments provide a base on which to refocus economic priorities and spur productivity which is not attained overnight, which is not attained in one month nor six months, it may take us one whole year or even two years. But we will achieve greater balance in the economy.

Part 3

HK260413 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 23 Sep 84 p 2

[Address by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to the Rotary Club of Manila 20 Sep; part 3]

[Text] As stabilization measures predictably affect our import-dependent industrial sector, we can spur greater effort in farming, forest development, aquatic resource development, and mineral-based production at one end, and in complementary activities in the cottage small-scale and labor-intensive industries on the other. These agro-based activities will assume a very vital role in our recovery effort.

All in all, what we expect to produce in our recovery program over the new plan period extending up to 1987 are:

1. An improved balance of payments position.
2. A stronger and more efficient financial system.
3. A more viable government corporate system.

4. A more efficient, less import-dependent and more competitive industrial structure;
5. A more developed and productive agricultural sector.

These are the overall directions for the national economy that in essence will receive the support of the international Monetary Fund and the international financial community when the rescheduling program is approved. And these are the basis of their faith and ours that our economy is viable and capable of growth, and that our external debt can be fully serviced by the country.

Now let us go to the problem of confidence that I always hear about from the advisers and critics. There has been much talk of late about this problem of confidence in our country's future, and it is appropriate that we face this issue squarely.

I remember John F. Kennedy once said that "confidence is a matter of myth and also a matter of truth." Confidence can arise or depart as much as from false illusions and beliefs, as they can arise or depart from real facts and circumstances.

If we reflect soberly on the crisis we have lived through during the last 11 months, one cannot fail to see how much of this problem of confidence has arisen mainly from panic, from speculation, from black propaganda, misapprehensions and fears. To review the catalogue of media reports of last year and early this year, one can hardly quarrel with the observation that the prevailing prognosis then was that our country was headed for economic collapse and ruin. And that prognosis in turn could have been self-fulfilling but for the real strengths and resiliency of the economy and the nation and the individual Filipino.

Many believed that without prompt assistance, we were a goner. Many bet on this. But here we are 11 months after, with the negotiations almost ended, still continuing, considerably better off than we were a year ago. Many freely speculated that the foreign exchange rate will deteriorate to Latin American proportions, to something as high as P50 per dollar. Yet in fact we have witnessed a perceptible stabilization of the exchange rate in recent months. Yesterday or the other day, the blackmarket rate went down from P20.70 to P20.40. I think you know why. Several of the speculators were arrested. Many believed in the continued flight of capital. Which was so high in the early months of the crisis. Yet today we are beginning to witness the gradual return of the money that went abroad.

What I am suggesting is that the grounds for confidence in our economy are there for us to tap and support. The real issue of confidence is actually a question of whether the many sectors and elements of the economy and the nation will live up to their respective responsibilities, and not desert them. We can well imagine what can possibly happen if business for instance were to neglect its obligations; if labor were blind to all public responsibility; and if government were to abandon its duty to safeguard economic health and public and political stability. But the converse is also true: That recognizing our respective obligations and roles; and pulling together for the common task, recovery is within reach and renewed growth is possible.

International financial institutions are saying as much about our country today. So I don't see why the perspective of some of us should be any less sanguine than theirs.

Now let me talk about the roles of the opposition and the majority party in our system of government. Behind this issue of confidence, of course, we can see the disturbing intrusion of partisanship into the matter in which we must be united not divided. I shall not speak here only of the danger arising out of a foreign ideology that seeks to infiltrate every sector of our society, from the church all the way down to the schools, but I shall speak here of the legitimate political opposition.

The prognosis of economic ruin for the country has become a convenient issue for the opposition to parrot. In fact this was the issue on which they ran in the last elections. Because some imagine that there is the road to power. One can see well enough how this thesis might sit well with those who desire the overthrow of the republic, no matter who or what. But it is difficult to understand this in the thinking of the legitimate political opposition, whose stake in the survival of the nation cannot possibly be less than that of the party in power.

What this amounts to in my view is a serious misconception of roles and purposes in our political life today, and a failure to appreciate the overriding national purpose that ought to bind us together. We are facing today the harsh realities of natural calamities and disasters on top of an economic crisis. Instead of procrastinating about whether we should help or not, or how we should help or not our country, it is necessary for everybody now to contribute no matter how modest, or how much, their time, their wealth, and their energies to the national recovery effort.

All this talk about reconciliation today is to my mind moot, academic, atavistic, late, because the crucial step toward such a reconciliation has already been taken. We took it when we held successful parliamentary elections in the country. Those were the reconciliation processes which are democratic and brave. When we hold elections, especially for the Parliament, there is an open presentation of all the principles, ideals, beliefs and policies on which every party and every candidate stands. Amendment No. 6 was made an issue. And yet today we are still debating Amendment No. 6. But the people in the elections of May 14 made a decision. And so with the economic policies of our country. They were all the subjects of debate. And the charge of the opposition was that the economy had been mismanaged. But the results of the elections showed that these charges had not been proven, could not be believed by our people. In short, these have been decided by our people. And the people are supposed to undertake a study of all the platforms presented to them during an election and resolve the questions and issues posed to them at the polls.

The first question that is resolved is which party shall assume the administration of the government. Now there are some people who still insist that we should talk about some form of joint responsibility or coalition in government, coalition of the KBL, UNIDO, NP, LP and other opposition parties. But the people have spoken. May I reiterate and at the risk of repetition, say, they have resolved the basic question in a democratic election, and that is that the Kilusang Bangong Lipunan should run the government.

When the victorious party does not obtain a clear majority of the seats in Parliament, then that is the time to talk of a coalition and changing the course of the nation which the nation may be pursuing. But if there is an outstanding majority, then the mandate is clear that the policies of the party in power have been ratified. The mandate is clear to the effect that the party in power is returned and secures a majority.

Part 4

HK260415 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 24 Sep 84 p 3

[Address by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to the Rotary Club of Manila 20 Sep; Part 4]

[Text] The basis for such a decision were the platforms presented including the various policies ideas, plans and programs. These were the basis under which the present administration was voted upon and also the role of the opposition. But in addition to the mandate of administration by the party in power, there was also a mandate that the opposition now performs its task of opposition properly and substantially in order to scrutinize all the policies that may be passed by the Batasang Pambansa. However, one basic principle remains outstanding and that is we start from the policies of the party in power. The administration of the government is supposed to continue and is maintained, subject of course, I repeat again, to the restudy, refinement and redirection according to the circumstances and needs. And this is mandated also by the fact that out of the 183 members of the Batasang Pambansa elected, about 60 were elected from the opposition. This mandates that there be a modification, a ratification of some basic policies. But you start, first, with the policies of administration.

Within the framework of the parliamentary system, with the way the Parliament operates, to paraphrase the Biblical saying the opposition therefore can propose but the majority party must dispose. The majority party cannot avoid the responsibility of assuming decisionmaking. It cannot escape the burden of assuming such decisionmaking even if the decision is politically unpalatable. This responsibility must ever remain with the party that has been mandated to lead. This is the essence of a democratic way of life. And it cannot abdicate that responsibility without violating the mandate of the people.

Now what does that responsibility again consist of? It places first of all within the charge of the majority party the heavy task of maintaining the stability of political institutions and the internal peace and order of the nation. This is responsibility of the party in power.

It reposes on it the task of leading the nation in the achievement of an economic and social progress and in the promotion of the well-being and welfare of every member of our society. It places in its hands the task of promoting the relations of the nation with the family of nations, and of ensuring that these relations will be favorable for the nation's goal of peace and order.

This charge, I submit, is being filled by our majority party today. It has formed a government to lead us through this present time of challenge in our economic, social and political life. It has mustered the capabilities and resources of our Armed Forces and civilian government to meet the tide of terrorism and insurgency in the land. It has defended the nation against the ambitions of those who would supplant our democratic way of life with a foreign violent ideology. Just as our political system reposes this charge of leadership upon the party in power, so does it place upon the parliamentary opposition the task likewise of defending the nation against those who would destroy it through the democratic processes of the parliamentary system.

What is disturbing at present is the fact that up to now we have been left to wonder where precisely the opposition stands in this national struggle against insurgency, terrorism and the violent ideology, or what it is prepared to do in the way of counsel and support in our present efforts of recovery and national stabilization.

Many of us must continue to wonder: Will they join us in maintaining the political stability of our country during this period of crisis and challenge? We ask them to answer before it is too late.

Our political differences notwithstanding, we are first and last servants to the nation's supreme and abiding interest. We are, if we are truly firm adherents of the democratic way of life, bound by the same overriding cause, though indeed we may differ about specific policies and directions in the administration of government.

The danger today of a distorted political dialogue is greater than ever, because today we are virtually in a struggle for the survival and stability of our nation. We cannot afford to be partisans in this fateful struggle. We cannot resolve our problems, divided in our purposes and consumed by selfish ambitions and selfish interests that seek power. For if our republic falls -- and may I repeat what I have said before the Batasang Pambansa -- it will not fall into the ranks of the opposition, it will not fall into their hands, but under the rule of an alien faith, in which neither you in the opposition nor I in the majority party have a place. You and I will be liquidated by that foreign ideology.

Part 5

HK260416 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Sep 84 p 2

[Address by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to the Rotary Club of Manila 20 Sep; Part 5]

[Text] In this time of trial for national life, there is much for each and all of us to do. And we must do all we can, in our respective ways, to insure the survival and stability of our country. And if we succeed at this, the time will come soon enough when again we can contend at the hustings, take up the debate and the political battle, indulge if we must in all the political quarrels and differences. For in two years' time we shall have the local elections in 1986 and the presidential elections in 1987. There is time enough on there will be time within which we can contend politically.

But the time for that is not now. Now is the time for positive and substantive planning, for making policies that will avail, for designing and implementing programs, and for addressing all our energies to one overriding goal: national survival and stability.

For it is hardly possible that with the kind of problems we confront today, we can turn the situation around, distracted by partisan tendencies and mistakenly believing that the failure of one will be the victory of the other. I repeat, the failure of one will be the failure of two and it will be the victory of a foreign ideology that will liquidate perhaps the members also of this organization. We do our nation a great disservice in dissipating in this way our national capacity and vigor, and in denying the national purpose our best, our earnest efforts.

So I will close by making this appeal to all -- to all the political parties, to all the sectors of our society, to every Filipino citizen and to every friend of the Filipinos: Let us close ranks in the face of these challenges, in the face of this common danger confronting our country today. And together let us strive to turn this time of crisis and travail around and together let us save ourselves and after we have saved ourselves, then you and I can quarrel politically again.

Thank you and good day.

MARCOS DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT, IMF LOAN DELAY

HK250727 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [24 September] said the Philippines was able to accelerate its program of development in spite of delays in the negotiations for \$630 million standby credit with the International Monetary Fund. The chief executive made the statement during his meeting with a top executive of a large American firm, who made a courtesy call at Malacanang. The executive told the president that he is on a business survey and will try to meet as many business leaders as possible during his brief stay in the country.

MARCOS ON U.S. RELIEF AID, MAYON FOOD SHORTAGE

HK270125 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] President Marcos today expressed gratitude to the United States Government for its generous assistance to victims of recent calamities which hit the country. Added details from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] The president spoke to U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Stephen Bosworth who informed him that the U.S. Government will try to raise more than \$1 million [word indistinct] by President Reagan for the calamity victims. Ambassador Bosworth said the U.S. Government will try raise funds for the calamity victims particularly for the reconstruction of damaged school buildings and infrastructure and will keep in close touch with the National Economic Development Authority on the relief program. Informed by the president that the evacuees from the Mayon volcano's eruptions have almost doubled from 28,000 to 50,000, Bosworth said he would also take a look. He said they have been focusing their attention on typhoon victims in Surigao, Cebu and Bohol. [end recording]

Meanwhile the threat of starvation continues to face the Mayon evacuees. Reports say a mud flow blocks relief supplies to refugee centers outside the danger zones. Relief officials say hunger now threatens some of the 44,000 refugees housed in 40 evacuation centers. Authorities say small boats in the Albay Gulf are helping to get assistance to evacuees.

MARCOS CABLES SUPPORT FOR REAGAN UN SPEECH

OW270118 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Here at home, the president has promised to support the peace initiative raised by Reagan in his speech before the United Nations General Assembly. In a telegram to Reagan, the president said he had a quiet faith that humanity will respond to Reagan's initiative and that this will be rewarded with success.

VER COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. COMBAT VEHICLES

HK201050 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Twenty combat patrol vehicles newly purchased from the United States will boost the campaign against the rebels. This was stated by General Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, who said that these battle-tested vehicles will be utilized by the different regional unified commands throughout the country.

According to Ver, these vehicles will greatly improve the country's defense capability. The vehicles were purchased under the Foreign Military Assistance Program as part of the United States' compensation for its military bases in the Philippines.

DEMONSTRATORS, POLICE CLASH IN MANILA 27 SEP

HK271058 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Police began to drive away demonstrators at 1530 [0730 GMT] today as they headed for Mendiola with water tanks, fire hoses, and smoke grenades. The demonstrators gathered this morning at the rotunda near the boundary of Manila and Quezon City. According to reports, the protesters retaliated against the police by hurling home-made bombs, stones, and other hard objects. Four home-made bombs exploded in that area, seconds after police started dispersing the protesters. Seven policeman and one civilian were reported injured in the scuffle when the bombs went off near the welcome rotunda.

Meanwhile, President Marcos has called on certain sectors of the media to join in efforts to revitalize the country's economy. The president made this appeal at a dialogue in Malacanang today which was attended by publishers, editors, columnists, and executives of radio and television stations. The president complained about exaggerated news stories on the current demonstrations which he said gave an ugly impression of the country's situation. He pointed out that these stories are affecting government negotiations like those with the International Monetary Fund. As a result of all these exaggerated stories, he said, the world has been harboring doubts about the stability and credit worthiness of the nation.

In the face of these problems, which have been exacerbated by recent calamities, the president said the media has the responsibility of not making the situation worse. He told local newsmen that they should not worry about being overshadowed by foreign journalists. He emphasized that members of the media have the responsibility to write news that will resound of the country's well-being. At the end of the meeting, the president said he would set aside the last Thursday of each month so as to hold regular dialogues with the media.

AFP Report

OW270925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept 27 (AFP) -- Hundreds of demonstrators and bystanders today clashed with riot police here after the breakup of a planned march to a bridge near the downtown palace of President Ferdinand Marcos. An undetermined number of civilians and policemen were hurt in the melee.

The street battle in northern Manila close to this capital's boundary with Quezon City broke out after Manila police trained fire hoses and tossed yellow-smoke bombs and tear gas at an estimated 5,000 demonstrators. The mostly student protesters led by Butz Aquino, brother of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino, and former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, had just set off from the boundary for the palace district when they were attacked. Police first trained fire hoses and then exploded smoke bombs and tear gas canisters among the demonstrators, who retaliated by trading rocks and tossing smoke bombs at the lawmen. Mr. Aquino, suffering from tear gas fumes, denounced the sudden dispersal as "brutal" and remarked: "I think they are exhausting all our peaceful options."

Quezon City police reinforced the Manila lawmen who were sandwiched between the demonstrators and a group of male bystanders who kept stoning the policemen, one of whom fired warning rifle shots in the air. Witnesses said the combined police force numbered about 500. The march was planned as a repeat of an aborted protest at Mendiola Bridge leading to the main gates of the president's Malacanang Palace last Friday, the anniversary of Mr. Marcos' imposition of martial law. After being stopped by barbed-wire barricades at the foot of the bridge, the demonstrators held a 14-hour vigil which was dispersed early Saturday with water cannon, tear gas and a truncheon attack by security forces.

Today's rally also was intended as a show of indignation against the dispersal, which is to be investigated by the National Assembly.

Three civilians and a policeman were taken to a hospital near the clash site. One man was hit in the jaw by what a hospital attendant called a "plastic bullet," while the policeman was hurt by shrapnel from a homemade fragmentary bomb. Before the march, Police General Alfredo Yson told reporters: "I will stop them. They have no permit."

COURT REJECTS PETITION TO BLOCK AGRAVA FINDINGS

BK261500 Hong Kong AFP in English 1437 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept 25 [as received] (AFP) -- The Supreme Court today threw out a petition by two lawyers who asked it to stop the impending release of the findings of the board probing the Benigno Aquino murder, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported. The 11 court justices who voted on the petition dismissed it unanimously for lack of merit, PNA said. The report could not be officially confirmed as the court was closed when the government news agency's report came out.

Manila lawyers Humberto Basco and Edilberto Balce filed the petition Monday, saying chaos would result whether the board upholds or contradicts the official version that a communist killed Mr. Aquino. "The Aquino assassination has generated emotions of such immense intensity and depth that publication of the findings could exacerbate those already intense feelings and bring about disastrous consequences," the lawyers said.

The five-member panel of inquiry created by President Ferdinand Marcos to investigate the August 1983 shooting of his political archrival at Manila airport is scheduled to release its report this month or in early October.

The Aquino family and the opposition maintain that the murder was a military operation and that Rolando Galman, the alleged communist assassin killed by troopers guarding Mr. Aquino, was a scapegoat.

The petitioners said more protests would erupt whether the probe board cleared or blamed the military, and questioned the constitutionality of the creation of an independent probe board outside of regular government branches.

TOLENTINO NOT PLANNING FOR 1987 CAMPAIGN

HK261845 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino has told Western newsmen in New York that he has no plans to become a candidate for president in the 1987 election. Tolentino is in New York, heading the Philippine delegation to the UN General Assembly.

He told newsmen that he is mainly concerned with being a member of the Batasan as well as foreign minister. Tolentino is scheduled to speak before the Group of 77, an association of developing nations at the United Nations.

TASK FORCE WARNS AGAINST DOLLAR TRADING

HK260858 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The presidential anti-dollar salting task force headed by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin was warned the Manila and Makati stock exchanges against unauthorized dollar trading. The warning was issued in the wake of intelligence reports that unauthorized dollar trading activities are being conducted by stockbrokers on the trading floors of the stock exchanges. The task force has asked the stockbrokers to desist from the illegal activities immediately or face criminal prosecution. The warning has been circularized to all the member brokers by their respective stock exchanges. Both exchanges, including member brokers, were reminded that such unauthorized dollar trading constitutes a criminal offense and is punishable under Presidential Decree No. 1883, which increases penalties on the crime of blackmarketing and salting of foreign exchange. Under the decree, blackmarketing of foreign exchange is punishable by 12 to 20 years' imprisonment and a fine of not less than 50,000 pesos.

BLACK MARKET PESO-DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE RISES

HK251444 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Sep 84 p 2

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The peso-dollar exchange rate in the black market has shot up to P [peso] 21.10 per dollar after nearly three months of decline to a stabilized rate of about P20.20. The increase has heightened expectations of an official devaluation of the peso, and bankers are forecasting the official guiding rate, once a "float" is implemented, to move up from P18 per dollar to P21 per dollar.

BUSINESS DAY sources in the financial community said the rise in the black market rates was partially due to a widespread belief that government would soon devalue the peso, triggered by a statement of President Marcos last Thursday that a floating of the peso was "a possibility." However, sources felt the rise in the black market rates was due not only to speculation, but also to a buildup in the dollar demand by importers who are now raising their inventories in preparation for the usual increase in sales during the Christmas season.

One source in industry claimed that multinationals corporations, which in the past few months converted their imports of raw materials into equity, have also recently started to use black market dollars to finance their importations, after virtually reaching the limits in converting imports into equity.

The P21.10 per dollar rate quoted yesterday (from P20.70 percent dollar last Friday) applied to drafts and telegraphic transfer, through which the bulk of the black market operates. These rates were applied to transactions undertaken through the foreign currency deposit units (FCDUS) of the three "prime banks" whose drafts are the most acceptable ones in the international market. Dollar transactions through the FCDUS of other commercial banks were being quoted at a discount of P0.20 to P0.10. On the other hand, greenbacks yesterday were being sold at P0.50 discount from the P21.10 "guiding rate" in the black market.

Statements of President Marcos and from Prime Minister Cesar Virata just about confirm a government plan to impose another de facto devaluation, which would be implemented as a resumption of an active floating rate policy. The government move is in line with the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) condition that the \$630-million standby credit facility being asked by the country will be approved only if government authorities restore a unified "flexible exchange rate." The abolition of the economic stabilization tax on exports, a government source explained, was one step towards unifying the exchange rate, "starting with the lower end of the exchange rate spectrum."

A source in the government stressed that only three people -- the president, Virata, and Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. -- would know when the rate would be "floated." He noted, however, that a report in August of a Monetary Board member to President Marcos noted that "successful negotiations with external creditors will have to take place in conjunction with the floating of the exchange rate." If that statement means the government would float the peso when it starts negotiations with the advisory committee of the country's creditor-banks, a float will most likely be undertaken next week, when the negotiations with the committee will resume. Bankers claimed that monetary authorities are not yet prepared to undertake a true float of the peso, in which market forces mainly determine the rate. This is partly because the CB's reserves of foreign exchanges is still very low, reportedly at about \$650 million as of the first week of September. The reserve is still not enough for the CB to prevent drastic fluctuations in the exchange rate.

More important, they noted, the so-called market forces cannot operate because of the abnormal conditions arising because of the moratorium on the country's debt repayments. For example, the slack in dollar demand in recent months is actually an artificial slack, since government has suspended due payments on foreign obligations (including trade-related credits) amounting to \$2.5 billion. In addition, the CB has issued about \$59.6 billion in dollar-denominated CB certificates of indebtedness to settle, in the meantime, foreign exchange obligations to oil service contractors, geothermal contractors, and airline and shipping companies. When the moratorium ends, the \$1.65-billion new loans from foreign banks will be enough to cover only a part of these arrears. The remainder of the arrears will generate a huge demand for dollars that would push up the exchange rate to astronomical levels if a true float is undertaken.

Forward sales of dollars by banks to importers are an indication of the bankers' estimates on where the official guiding rate will end up. A BUSINESS DAY survey of a number of commercial banks indicated that forwards sales of two months ranged from P20.50 to P21.50 per dollar. The most likely move of monetary authorities may be to adjust the peso rate only on the basis of the loss in the purchasing power of the peso, since this is easily quantifiable. On the basis of a 60.4 percent inflation rate as of end-August -- which means an inflation from June (when the official peso rate was at P18 per dollar) to August of 11.9 percent, the peso rate exchange would depreciate by roughly that much, to P20.15.

BUSINESS DAY had earlier reported that the government plans to abolish the 10 percent import tax in conjunction with a peso devaluation. The result would be a single official rate, of P20.15, which is only a slight increase from the current effective rate of P19.80 including taxes). Such a rate would at the same time convince the IMF that the government is willing to take the IMF prescriptions while still tackling its main domestic concern, the control of inflation.

BRUNEI

REPORT ON SULTAN'S INAUGURAL SPEECH AT UN

BK220747 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Brunei has become the 159th member of the United Nations and its sultan denounced the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea in his inaugural speech.

The sultan of Brunei, Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaullah, who is also prime minister, finance minister, and minister of interior, pledged that his country will work toward the goal and objective of the UN Charter. He also called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and the respect of the right of self-determination of the Afghan people and the restoration of an indepent, nonaligned Afghanistan.

Turning to his ASEAN colleagues, the sultan said his delegation would like to place on record its appreciation for the cooperation, friendship, and support which they in the ASEAN region extended to his country.

BRITISH ARMED FORCES MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

BK231229 Kuala Belait THE BORNED BULLETIN in English 8 Sep 84 p 48

[Excerpt] Bandar Seri Begawan -- Visiting British Armed Forces Minister Mr John Stanley met His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Dipertuan on Wednesday afternoon. The audience lasted about 45 minutes. Mr Stanley, who was in Brunei for a three-day familiarisation tour, also visited the Gurkha battalion at Seria and met British loan service officers serving with the Royal Brunei Armed Forces.

Offers Assurances on Gurkhas

BK261525 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 15 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan -- Britain has "no reservations" about continuing to station Gurkha troops in newly-independent Brunei, British Armed Forces Minister John Stanley said here last weekend.

Post-independence defence arrangements, including the maintenance of a British-commanded Gurkha battalion at Seria, were agreed about a year ago. He was speaking at the end of a three-day familiarisation visit to Brunei--his first to the sultanate.

Mr Stanley met His Majesty to Sultan and Yang Dipertuan and the Sultan's father, Defence Minister Haji Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin.

He talked also to senior Gurkha officers at Seria, British loan service men helping train the Royal Brunei Armed Forces and British Army troops on jungle training. Brunei is paying for the upkeep of the Gurkhas who, reportedly, will remain in the state for at least another four years -- the agreement is renewable.

About 150 British Army loan service officers help train Brunel's land, air and naval forces while Brunei has allowed Britain to retain an important jungle warfare training facility.

"We need jungle training facilities and this is one of the few places left in the world where we can do this," Mr Stanley noted.

He said British loan service staff have made an important contribution towards training the Brunei Armed Forces which seemed to be "greatly appreciated."

How much longer this help would be needed, would be up to the Brunei Government. He believed it would be required "for the foreseeable future." But as the Brunei forces improved their capabilities and training skills, the British presence would gradually diminish.

At the Sultan's request, a British officer has remained in command of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces. The minister said he had received no indication that Brunei wanted to become part of the five-power defence arrangement which links Britain, Australia and New Zealand with Malaysia and Singapore (the Australian Air Force has jets stationed at the north Malaysian Butterworth base).

It was "too early" he said, to comment on the future of Hong Kong-based British troops after the colony is handed back to Chinese control in 1997 because this was subject to current negotiations. (The Seria Gurkha battalion is replaced every two years with another in Hongkong). But Britain wanted to continue military exercises in Southeast Asia where it has a big naval deployment.

"During the 1960's and 1970's, Britain had to make a major withdrawal in terms of physical presence from places such as Singapore. Our first defence priority had to be within the NATO and European theatres which we are physically part of," Mr Stanley said. But, he added: "We certainly wish within financial resources to try to support and encourage countries elsewhere in the world who wish to preserve their independence and independent identity."

Asked what he saw as the main threat to South-east Asia's security, the minister noted the build-up of Soviet military forces. "It has an increasingly capable air force and ground forces. We take note of the global capabilities of the Soviet Union." Mr Stanley left Brunei for the United States where he was to have talks with American defence officials.

SULTAN SPELLS OUT CITIZENSHIP POLICY TO CHINESE

BK231239 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 8 Sep 84 p 48

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan -- His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Dipertuan has again spelled out to Brunei Chinese the government's citizenship policy. He said to apply for citizenship, a person must have spent 25 years out of a 30-year period continuously in Brunei. This was "ample" time for an applicant to learn the Malay language. Even if the applicant had received no schooling, he should be well-versed in Malay after 25 years, the Sultan added.

He was addressing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce which last Saturday held a banquet at the State Lapau in honour of the Sultan's birthday. The ruler urged the Chinese to continue support for Brunei Malay businessmen.

The Chinese chamber chairman, Mr Lim Eng Ming, pledged the loyalty of the Brunei Chinese to the Sultan and said they would always cooperate in maintaining the peace and security of the country. He also spoke of a proposed implementation of a joint Chinese and Malay Chamber of Commerce which would further strengthen the country's economy. Mr Lim said the Chinese support Malay as the national language and organised a "language week" to promote use of Malay. He added that his members had hosted trade missions to Brunei and had participated in health campaigns aimed at beautifying the country.

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